DARTMOUTH ROLL OF HONOR

1861-1865

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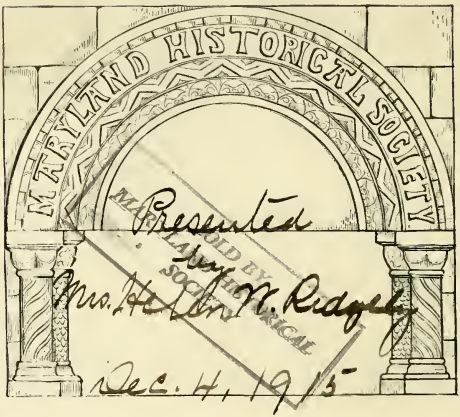

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MILITARY RECORD

OF THE

SONS OF DARTMOUTH

1861–1865

MILITARY RECORD

OF THE

SONS OF DARTMOUTH

IN THE UNION ARMY AND NAVY

1861–1865

COMPILED BY

MAJOR E. D. REDINGTON, '61

REVISED AND EDITED BY

MAJOR W. H. HODGKINS, Hon. '97

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FOREWORD

HANOVER, N. H., June 30, 1907.

TO THE ALUMNI AND FRIENDS OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE:

A WORK of this kind needs neither preface nor introduction. A word of announcement, however, is appropriate in recognition of the voluntary and valuable work performed by those who have thus made the result possible. This is best stated in the report received by the Trustees from the representative of the estate of the late Major Hodgkins, who writes as follows:

"In settling the estate of the late Maj. Wm. H. Hodgkins, Dartmouth hon. '97, among his papers was found 'The Military Record of the Sons of Dartmouth in the Union Army and Navy from 1861 to 1865.' His family tell me 'this work was begun and compiled by Maj. E. D. Redington, late additional pay-master U. S. Army, a graduate of the class of '61 of Dartmouth and for many years a Trustee of the College,' and has since been revised and corrected by Major Hodgkins, well known as a military historian.

"The work apparently started in 1881 while the late Professor Pollens was librarian of the College. Through circulars addressed to the Alumni he obtained facts concerning the military services of Alumni, which he desired to incorporate into a 'Roll of Honor.' This work was supplemented in 1883, when a committee of five was appointed by the general Alumni Association to prepare war sketches of Alumni to be printed in the *Dartmouth*. Major Redington was a member, and for many years has been the only survivor, of that committee, and in 1894 by resolution passed at Commencement, his work was endorsed by the Association. Major Redington's work subsequently came into the hands of Major Hodgkins, and was by the latter systematically arranged; dates, rank, and details in each case being corrected and verified to 1901, and the whole edited with care, preparatory to being presented to the press.

"In addition to the work of Major Redington and Major Hodgkins, recognition is due to John M. Comstock, statistical secretary, Prof. M. D. Bisbee, librarian, to the various class secretaries, to the living Alumni, and to the relatives of those who have died, for the information furnished.

"It has been a pleasure to me to take up the work where Major Hodgkins left it, and in accordance with the request of Professor Eastman of your Board of Trustees, who had the matter in charge,

I have arranged with the University Press to print the matter, which has now, in 1907, been completed.

"To the present generation the War of the Rebellion is a matter of history. To those who were active at that period it recalls the magnificent response made from all classes when the life of the nation was threatened. No class of people acted more promptly, cheerfully, or intelligently than did the college men. Many gave up their life work, surrendered bright prospects, and sacrificed all for their country. At school, college, and academy, studies were abandoned and students entered the army and navy in all grades, — in some cases whole classes enlisted.

"From the College and the Medical School Dartmouth contributed 652 of her Alumni and under-graduates — a larger percentage than any other college in the North. To place on record the heroic work of these sons of Dartmouth, whose names should be imperishably immortalized, is an honorable distinction to have been achieved by the President and Trustees of the College.

"A debt of gratitude from the Alumni and all interested in the College is thus due to the Administration for having placed before succeeding generations a record which all may see; and, emulating the lives and characters of those therein enrolled, all who read may be stimulated to nobler deeds, to loftier aims, and pledge anew their devotion to our country, its institutions, and traditions."

The foregoing notes by C. T. Gallagher, hon. '94, on the inception, progress, and completion of the Dartmouth Roll of Honor, set forth with sufficient clearness the quality and magnitude of the labor required to produce the following tribute to the patriotic spirit of the sons of Dartmouth. These brief sketches form a priceless memorial to the Dartmouth scholar, patriot, and soldier.

The Committee of Trustees on Publication.

DARTMOUTH ROLL OF HONOR

1822. Henry Wood: Was appointed chaplain U. S. Navy, with rank of lieutenant, Sept. 11, 1856. Retired Dec. 21, 1864, being 68 years of age. On duty at navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., to 1864, except in 1863, when he was on duty at naval asylum at Philadelphia. Died Oct. 9, 1873, at Philadelphia, Pa.

1822. Ebenezer Hunt, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers July 29, 1864, for 100 days, although sixty-four years of age; discharged Nov. 10, 1864, at the expiration of term of service. Died, 1874.

1822. Benjamin Walton, D.M.C.: Was appointed from Massachusetts, Nov. 15, 1862, acting assistant surgeon in the U. S. Navy; in 1862 and 1863 was on duty on the "Gem of the Seas" in the East Gulf Blockading Squadron; in 1864, on the same vessel at Philadelphia. Died, 1873.

1825. Nathaniel Gould Ladd, D.M.C.: Was connected for a few weeks with the army in hospital service. Died March 20, 1885.

1826. Luther V. Bell, D.M.C.: Although ten years beyond the age when military duty could be required of him, and being himself a subject of treatment under pulmonary disease, he offered his services to the government and was commissioned surgeon of the Eleventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers June 13, 1861; mustered into service the same day; discharged on the 8th day of September, 1861, to accept appointment as brigade surgeon of General Hooker's Brigade. Promoted medical director of Hooker's Division, and died Feb. 11, 1862, at Budd's Ferry, Va., after a brief illness of pneumonia. He was present at the first battle in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged, and upon the organization of that army in the autumn of 1861, accepted promotion, and devoted himself to the great work of his profession. After the first battle of Bull Run he thus wrote to a friend: "The whole volume of military surgery was opened before me on Sunday afternoon (July 21, 1861) with illustrations horrid and sanguinary. Sudley Church with its hundred wounded victims will form a picture in my sick dreams so long as I live. I have never spent one night out of camp since I came into it, and a bed and myself have been strangers, practically, for months; yet I have never had one beginning of a regret at my decision to devote what may be left of life and ability to the great cause. I have, as you know, four young motherless children. Painful as it is to leave such a charge, I have forced myself into reconciliation by the reflection that the great issue under the stern arbitrament of arms is, whether or not our children are to have a country."

1826. Samuel Burbank Straw, D.M.C.: Was commissioned captain of Company E, Eleventh Maine Volunteers, Nov. 4, 1861, and resigned March 18, 1862; was commissioned as assistant surgeon Sixth Maine Volunteers Aug. 15, 1863, and was mustered out with

the regiment Aug. 16, 1864. At the breaking out of the war, Dr. Straw, although 61 years of age and not liable for military duty, closed his office, raised a company of recruits, and went with it to the front. He could not endure the fatigue incident to the long marches that the regiment had to make, and resigned as above. His intense patriotism, however, gave him no rest, and he later applied for an appointment as surgeon; after being mustered out of the Sixth Maine, as noted above, he tendered his services to Dr. McDougal in charge of the Medical Department of New York and was sent to Lansingburg to take charge of a hospital for wounded soldiers, remaining there a year, and was then transferred to a hospital for Confederate soldiers at Elmira, N. Y., where he remained till the close of the war. Died Aug. 4, 1884.

1827. Gilman Kimball, D.M.C.: Was commissioned brigade surgeon and medical director United States Volunteers Oct. 2, 1861; resigned May 21, 1862. Died July 27, 1892.

1829. Thomas Crumbie Barker, D.M.C.: Was commissioned surgeon Seventh Maine Volunteers Aug. 21, 1861; resigned Dec. 4, 1861. Died, 1870.

1829. Charles William Woodman: Was appointed from New Hampshire additional paymaster United States Volunteers, with rank of major, Nov. 26, 1862. The appointment was revoked May 4, 1863, on account of disability. Died at Dover, N. H., Jan. 24, 1888.

1831. Frederick Augustus Barton: Was largely instrumental in raising the Tenth Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry, and expected colonelcy of the regiment, but was disappointed. He then accepted the appointment of chaplain of the regiment, and was mustered into the United States service on the 21st day of June, 1861.

The regiment left the State July 24. Chaplain Barton was with the regiment in camp at Washington until it was ordered to Yorktown, Va., in 1862, and remained on duty until May of the same year. Died Feb. 23, 1881.

1831. George Wheelock Woodward: Was commissioned chaplain Forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteers Jan. 1, 1862; resigned Jan. 28, 1863. During Chaplain Woodward's connection with the regiment, it saw service at Fort Donelson and Shiloh and subsequent campaigns under General Grant. Died June 29, 1887.

1831. Joseph Nye Bates, D.M.C.: Was commissioned surgeon of the Fifteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers Aug. 5, 1861; discharged July 17, 1862, on account of ill health. His conduct at Ball's Bluff and Fair Oaks was officially commended; but protracted sickness caused him to retire from the service. Died Feb. 22, 1883.

1831. Jonas Colby, D.M.C.: Dr. Colby located at Defiance, Ohio, in 1832, and afterwards went to Kansas, where he remained several years, serving as physician, surgeon, and associate justice of Williams County. Returning to his old home he served as chairman of a military committee. Was appointed examining surgeon with the rank of major, and served three years during the war in the enrolment and drafting of recruits. After the war he served as examining surgeon for the Pension Department several years. He was a noted surgeon. Died May 28, 1876.

1832. Joseph Dana Webster: Appointed U. S. Civil Engineer 1835. Entered the army as second lieutenant U. S. Topographical Engineers July 7, 1838; promoted first lieutenant July 14, 1849, and captain, March 3, 1853; resigned April 7, 1854. He served in the Mexican War. He entered the service of the State of Illinois at the opening of the Civil War, took charge of the

fortifications at Cairo, Ill., and Paducah, Ky., in April, and was made paymaster, with rank of major, United States Volunteers on June 1, but in February, 1862, became colonel of the First Illinois Artillery. He was chief of General Grant's staff for several months, was present at the capture of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, and at Shiloh was also chief of artillery. At the close of the first day's fight at Shiloh, he occupied, with all available artillery, the ridge that covered Pittsburg Landing, thus checking the hitherto victorious enemy. He received the highest commendation in General Grant's official report, and continued to be his chief of staff till in October, 1862, he was detailed by the War Department to make a survey of the Illinois and Michigan canal. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers Nov. 29, 1862, and after serving some time as military governor of Memphis, Tenn., and as superintendent of military railroads, was again Grant's chief of staff in the Vicksburg campaign. In 1864 he was with General Sherman as chief of staff, and was assigned to headquarters of Gen. George H. Thomas, and was with him at the defeat of Hood's army at the battle of Nashville, December, 1864. He was with General Sherman in the final campaign in the Carolinas, and was brevetted major-general United States Volunteers. Resigned Nov. 6, 1865, and returned to Chicago, where he remained the rest of his life. Died March 12, 1876. He was among the oldest graduates of Dartmouth engaged in putting down the rebellion, rendering most distinguished service, and conferring honor upon his Alma Mater.

1832. Ezra Bartlett, D.M.C.: Was appointed contract surgeon with the title of acting assistant surgeon, leaving Exeter, N. H., for Washington, Jan. 12, 1863. On the 21st day of January was ordered to report to headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, but in consequence of a change in commanders, Dr. Bartlett returned to Washington and was assigned to duty in Armory Square Hospital. March 20, 1863, he was ordered to St. Louis and thence to Memphis, Tenn. When General Grant commenced his movement against Vicksburg, Dr. Bartlett was assigned to duty in Van Buren Hospital, twelve miles above Vicksburg. On the breaking up of the hospital, August 28, he was assigned to duty with the escort of General Headquarters, under Lieut.-Col. J. C. Smith, chief quartermaster of the Fifteenth Army Corps. On the 28th of September the army left Black River for Vicksburg to go on board transports for Memphis, the objective point being Chattanooga. The headquarter escort of General Sherman left Memphis October 11, and on the trip to Chattanooga the train bearing General Sherman and escort was attacked by the Confederate General Chalmers, who, after a sharp fight, was repelled. It was learned from rebel prisoners, taken at this time, that General Chalmers had information given him of the departure of General Sherman from Memphis, and his attack, which signally failed, was made for the purpose of capturing General Sherman. November 4, near Waterloo, Ala., the quartermaster's train was attacked by a company of Rhoddy's command, which did some damage to the train. On the 25th of December Dr. Bartlett went with General Logan to Scottsboro, Ala., where he passed the winter, having in charge the sick of the batteries of the Fourth Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, under the command of General Harrow. When General Sherman commenced his Atlanta campaign, Dr. Bartlett was assigned to duty in hospitals at Huntsville, Ala. July 13 he was ordered to report for duty at a

hospital at Marietta, Ga. After the capture of Atlanta he reported for duty to Surgeon George F. French, in charge of hospitals at Atlanta. When Sherman commenced his march to the sea, Dr. Bartlett was put in charge of invalids and came with them to Chattanooga and Nashville, thence returning to Exeter, his home, in December, 1864. In January, 1865, he went to Hilton Head, S. C., thence to Savannah, serving in hospitals till June 30; was mustered out of the service July 4, 1865. Died June 16, 1892.

1832. Calvin Cutter, D.M.C.: Commissioned surgeon Twenty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers Aug. 21, 1861, and proceeded with the regiment to Annapolis, Md., where it joined the Expeditionary Corps commanded by General Burnside; went to North Carolina, and was engaged at Roanoke Island, Newbern, and Camden. In July, 1862, the regiment was sent to Virginia, and became a portion of the Ninth Army Corps, whose fortunes it shared during the remainder of the war. He was engaged in the second battle of Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg. He went to Kentucky in April, 1863, and later took part in the East Tennessee campaign. In the spring of 1864 the regiment rejoined the Army of the Potomac in Virginia, and participated in the battles of General Grant's Richmond campaign. Surgeon Cutter was commended for his conduct in the battles in which he was engaged. At Newbern he served as brigade surgeon. At second Bull Run he was acting division surgeon, and went into action with General Reno. As one of the regiments broke, Dr. Cutter, in trying to rally it, was seen to fall, and was left upon the field, and mourned as dead. A few days later he walked into camp as well as ever. He had been struck on the plate of his waist-belt by a musket ball, and fell senseless. When he tried to rise a rebel attacked him with a bayonet. The doctor said, "Don't touch me; I am a surgeon." The rebel said with an oath, "You 've got a sword in your hand now." An officer coming up, the doctor pointed to his green sash, and was adjudged a non-combatant, and left free to do as he pleased. He was well treated at Gen. A. P. Hill's headquarters, and was allowed to depart the next day, and make his way to the Union lines. Soon after the Battle of the Wilderness Dr. Cutter resigned, and was mustered out May 17, 1864. Died June 20, 1873.

1832. Lewis Darling, D.M.C.: Was appointed surgeon One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment New York Volunteers without having made application for the appointment. The date of the appointment was Sept. 15, 1862. His regiment was ordered South and joined General Banks' army, Department of the Gulf. He accompanied his regiment in the Red River campaign and was present at the siege of Port Hudson. He was universally respected and loved by the officers and soldiers of his regiment. On account of poor health and old age he was compelled, after short service, to resign his position and return home. Died July 23, 1882.

1832. Jonathan Burnham Kinsman, D.M.C.: Served as a contract surgeon in the United States Hospital, at Hampton, Va., for some time during the war. Died Sept. 17, 1883, at Dover, Me.

1834. Rufus Gilpatrick, D.M.C.: Went to Kansas in 1854, and was one of the foremost actors in the stirring events that attended the organization of that State. He was an intimate friend of Capt. John Brown, with whom he was identified in the "underground" railway operations so called, and with whom he

acted in the great struggle. He was president of the first State Congressional Convention, presidential elector in 1860, and was a member of the territorial legislature. In the beginning of the Civil War he acted as surgeon in charge of a brigade organized by Gen. James H. Lane, with whom he was closely connected in public affairs. He served with the Army of the Frontier, first as surgeon of volunteers, and afterwards as a secret agent of the United States, in connection with the arduous campaigns of that army, and was killed April 14, 1863, at Webber's Falls, in the Indian Territory, by Confederate soldiers, while he was attending a wounded man at some little distance from the command.

1835. Stephen Sewall Norton Greeley: Was commissioned chaplain of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry Oct. 15, 1862; resigned June 26, 1865, upon the close of the war. The Sixth Michigan Regiment was one of several Michigan regiments composing General Custer's brigade of cavalry, which served in the Army of the Potomac and sustained a reputation second to none, under that gallant commander and his superior officer, General Sheridan.

Gen. Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, says of Mr. Greeley: "I was very fond indeed of Mr. Greeley. I united with his church in 1860; he married me in 1861, and went out as chaplain of the Sixth Cavalry, of which I was lieutenant-colonel. He was an amiable, lovable man; eccentric, but always good." Died Oct. 25, 1892.

1835. Peter Thacher Washburn: Was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the First Vermont Volunteers — three months' troops — April 26, 1861. He was at that time a leading lawyer of Woodstock, Vt., and captain of the Woodstock Light Infantry, which was considered the best military company in the State. The regiment saw service in Gen. B. F. Butler's division, in the vicinity of Fort Monroe, and at Newport News. Five companies of the regiment were in the battle of Big Bethel, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Washburn. Although this expedition was unsuccessful, there is ample testimony as to the coolness and courage of Lieutenant-Colonel Washburn, both from friends and strangers. Benedict, in his "Vermont in the Civil War," says that "The final and really only formidable assault on the works at Big Bethel was made by Colonel Washburn's regiment." He was mustered out Aug. 25, 1861. In the fall of that year, Colonel Washburn was elected adjutant-general of the State, occupying that office during the war, and it is universally conceded that the records of his office were models of accuracy and completeness. Died Feb. 7, 1870.

1835. William Whittier Brown, D.M.C.: Was commissioned surgeon of the Seventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers Oct. 19, 1861, and resigned July 22, 1864. During Surgeon Brown's connection with the regiment, it served in the Department of the South, mostly in South Carolina, and took part in the assaults on Fort Wagner, and in the siege of the same stronghold, from Sept. 7, to Dec. 20, 1863. During all this time it was attached to the Tenth Army Corps. Died at Manchester, N. H., Jan. 6, 1874.

1835. Hiram Dow, D.M.C.: Enlisted in Company G, Sixth Regiment New Hampshire Infantry Volunteers Sept. 30, 1861; discharged June 18, 1862, at Newbern, N. C. During the time Mr. Dow was connected with the regiment, its service was with General Burnside in North Carolina. Died Oct. 24, 1873, at Plainfield, N. H.

1835. Luther Martin Knight, D.M.C.: Was commissioned Sept.

13, 1861, as surgeon Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers; afterwards appointed brigade surgeon on the staff of Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard, holding this position at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., where General Howard lost his right arm. After a medical examination, he was made, by general order, chief medical officer of the First Division, Second Army Corps, on the staff of General Hancock, being promoted for saving the Corps Ambulance train in the battle of White Oak Swamp in 1862. He was in nearly all the great battles of the Army of the Potomac, namely: Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, all of the Seven Days' Fight, Fredericksburg, South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, as well as in some minor battles and skirmishes. He resigned May 28, 1863, on surgeon's certificate of total disability. Died at Franklin, N. H., Feb. 3, 1889.

1835. William Payson Stone, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers Oct. 22, 1862; mustered out to accept promotion, June 21, 1864; commissioned surgeon, July 6, 1864; mustered out, Dec. 19, 1865. Died, 1872.

The Second New Hampshire had among its field and staff officers eight Dartmouth men.

1836. John Rodman Rollins: Was commissioned captain of Company H, Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Sept. 19, 1862; discharged on Aug. 28, 1863, by reason of expiration of service. The Fourth Regiment joined General Banks' army in Louisiana, and was at first assigned to General Ingraham's Brigade of General Emory's Division, and was actively engaged in the feint upon Port Hudson, March, 1863, when Admiral Farragut passed the batteries. The regiment then returned to Baton Rouge and proceeded to New Orleans and Brashear City, then the depot of supplies for the Army of the Southwest, where it was stationed till about the last of May, when it was again ordered to New Orleans and thence to Port Hudson to participate in the final investment of that stronghold.

In the assault on the 14th of June, the regiment was attached to Ferris's Brigade of Paine's Division. This division suffered a loss of 800 men; Captain Rollins' Company mustering 50 men had 8 wounded but none killed. Prior to leaving for Port Hudson the last time, Company H was on detailed duty at Fort Chene, a small fortification which commanded one of the approaches to New Orleans from Atchafalaya. After Port Hudson surrendered on the 8th day of July, the regiment was made a part of the garrison until after all the prisoners were paroled, when the term of service having expired the regiment was ordered home. Captain Rollins was in all the movements of his regiment, except for a few weeks, when he was in the hospital with malarial fever. Died Sept. 12, 1892, at East Derry, N. H.

1836. Claudius Buchanan Webster: Not being subject to draft because of age, he went to Washington in the autumn of 1862, and offered his services to the government and was assigned to duty as acting assistant surgeon in the U. S. Army, in charge of the hospital at the Contraband Camp. As our armies moved south the fugitives from St. Louis flocked in great numbers to Washington, and were given quarters north of the city on ground now occupied by "Iowa Circle."

Hundreds of cases of smallpox broke out among the negroes during the winter of 1862–1863. In the autumn of 1863 the camp was removed to what was called Freedmen's Village on the estate of General Lee, south of the Potomac.

Dr. Webster continued his services there till the summer of 1864,

when he was ordered to the Southwest. Had charge of hospital train on the Louisville and Nashville R. R., transporting sick and wounded soldiers from the hospitals at the front to the North.

While engaged in this work he was prostrated by a severe illness, and on his recovery was ordered to service at Jefferson Hospital, Jeffersonville, Ind. Was on duty there till the close of the war. Died, 1902.

1836. Joseph Cummings Batcheldeer, D.M.C.: Was appointed, March 1, 1862, assistant surgeon of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers. His first service was rendered at the battle of Newbern, N. C., and he followed the fortunes of the regiment until his health broke down from fatigue and prostration, and he was honorably discharged from the service in August of that year. Died April 26, 1885.

1836. Moses Collins Greene, D.M.C.: Was on duty as surgeon at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, for some time during the year 1864, upon the call of the surgeon-general U. S. Army for volunteer surgical assistance. Died Nov. 20, 1889, at Somerville, Mass.

1837. Gilman Marston: Entered the military service as colonel of Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers May, 1861. Continued in command of said regiment until March. 1863, when he assumed the position of brigadier-general of volunteers, to which he was appointed Nov. 29, 1862. While in command of the Second New Hampshire, participated in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, in the brigade commanded by General Burnside; in the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, in Grover's Brigade, Hooker's Division; in the siege of Yorktown; and in most of the battles before Richmond. In McClellan's campaign of that year engaged in the battles of Glendale and Malvern Hill. Left the Peninsula with General McClellan in August, 1862, and joined General Pope's army at Warrenton Junction, August 28. Engaged General Ewell at Bristow Station Aug. 27, 1862, and participated in the battle of Groveton, Aug. 29 and 30, losing a third of his regiment. Was in the fight at Chantilly, September 2, and in the battle of Fredericksburg under General Burnside. In June, 1863, was assigned as brigadier-general to the command of troops stationed on the Potomac, near Poolsville; and in July to the command of the military district of St. Mary's, with headquarters at Point Lookout, Md.; in April, 1864, to the command of a brigade of New York troops in Brooks' division, Smith's corps, Army of the James, at Bermuda Hundred. Was in battle near Drury's Bluff under General Butler. In June, with his brigade joined the Army of the Potomac under General Meade, at Cold Harbor, and lost heavily in that battle. Returned with Smith's Corps to the Army of the James, at Bermuda Hundred, and participated in the attack on Petersburg. In July was assigned to the command of troops lying at various points on the James River below City Point, with headquarters at Fort Pocahontas. In October, was assigned to the command of a division in the Tenth Army Corps in front of Fort Harrison, and participated in the engagements on that line during the remainder of the year. Resigned his commission as brigadier-general at the close of the war.

Francis S. Fiske, lieutenant-colonel of the Second New Hampshire, himself a graduate of Dartmouth in the class of 1843, says of General Marston, on the occasion of the dedication of a monument to him in 1890:

"He was the embodiment of all that was best and noblest in that noble body of men who formed the

Second New Hampshire. He knew and understood the character of New Hampshire men, among whom he had lived all his life. He knew his soldiers thoroughly, and they knew him, and were proud that Governor Goodwin had given them as their colonel one so high in position and character. He was careful of the welfare of his men. He felt the full responsibility of his position, and that not only the lives but also the health and comfort of his men were under his charge, and that he was their protector in all their rights. When the general commanding him ordered the Second New Hampshire to embark for Yorktown on an overloaded boat, General Marston said, 'My men came here to fight like men, not to drown like rats.' The order was repeated, but not a man was permitted to approach the wharf until the boat was unladen of the baggage trains on her deck. At the second battle of Bull Run, when ordered to make one of the most desperate charges of the war, he said, 'Many of us will go in who will never come out, but I know that every man will do his duty in it;' and charging with his men, with bullet and bayonet and rifle-butt, they swept away the first rebel line, crashed through the second line, and, with unfaltering spirit, but less in numbers, charged but failed to carry the third line. Such a commander was our general, and it is to him we offer this monument with our inscription upon it." General Marston died July 3, 1890.

1837. Lucius Leslie Scammell: Was appointed acting assistant surgeon Jan. 29, 1864, and assigned to duty at the Contraband Camp, near Arlington Heights, Va. Was put in charge of the hospital at that place July 1, 1864, in place of Dr. Garland, who then resigned.

During the time of his service in this camp, a large number of negroes were sent back from the West Indies and placed under his charge for treatment. The work was necessarily very exhaustive, and the entire force of surgeons and hospital stewards were frequently down with the malaria.

Shortly before the close of the war he resigned. Died Feb. 13, 1892.

1837. George Foster Shepley: Appointed colonel of the Twelfth Maine Volunteers Sept. 27, 1861. His regiment formed a part of the New England Division of Gen. B. F. Butler, at whose earnest solicitation he was appointed and induced to accept the position. The expedition of which his regiment was a part embarked January, 1862, with orders to report at Fort Monroe. After considerable detention at Hampton Roads, on account of the hesitation of the then commanding general of the army to allow any demonstration to be made against New Orleans with so small a force as that placed under the command of General Butler, General Shepley was allowed to proceed, and sailed for Ship Island, where he arrived on the 12th of February. On the 22d of March, 1862, he was placed in command of the Third Brigade, which consisted of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Maine Regiments, the Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment, the First Maine Battery, and Magee's Cavalry. On the occupation of New Orleans by General Butler, he was made military commandant of New Orleans. Not long after, General Butler having removed the rebel mayor of New Orleans from office, General Shepley was ordered to take the administration of the civil government of the city. He retained in force such laws and general ordinances of the city as were not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or the orders of the commanding general, and continued in force all the contracts legally entered into by the city, pledged the fulfilment of them on

his part, and required them to be faithfully performed on the part of the contractors. All persons holding office under the city having been required by General Butler to take the oath of allegiance to the United States or vacate their offices, the aldermen and members of the council declined to take the oath. General Shepley, instead of supplying their places, disposed entirely of the two boards, and organized an Executive Board of the city and Bureau of Officers, acting directly under his authority. This form of administering the city affairs proved so successful that it was continued during all successive military and civil administrations, even after civil government was restored in all the rest of the State, and during the administration of two successive governors who were elected by the people. As a result of General Shepley's rule, New Orleans became as healthy, cleanly, orderly, and well governed as any city in the country. In recognition of the great ability displayed by him, both as a civil and military ruler under General Butler, President Lincoln, on the recommendation of the Secretary of War, on the 3d day of June, 1862, appointed him military governor of the State of Louisiana. On the 26th day of July he was appointed brigadier-general, to rank from July 18. He continued to exercise the functions of military governor until the inauguration of a civil governor elected by the people, when he was, at his own request, relieved by the president and ordered to report again to the adjutant general of the army for service in the field. When he left New Orleans, a large number of leading and influential citizens issued an address highly commendatory of his administration in Louisiana. After leaving Louisiana he was ordered to report for duty in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. He was then placed in command of the Military District of Eastern Virginia, which included the important posts and garrisons of Fort Monroe, Newport News, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Norfolk, Portsmouth, the eastern part of Virginia, and that portion of North Carolina north of Albemarle Sound. After quite a lengthy service in command of this military district, he again took the field as chief of staff to Major-General Weitzel, and was for a short time, during the absence of General Weitzel, commanding the Twenty-fifth Army Corps. He continued with the Army of the James during the remainder of the campaign, entering Richmond with General Weitzel's command — which were the first troops to enter the city after its fall — and was appointed the first military governor of that city. He resigned his commission at the close of the war, his resignation taking effect July 1, 1865. Died July 20, 1878.

1837. Oliver Chamberlain, D.M.C.: Was appointed surgeon United States Volunteers in the fall of 1861 from Illinois; was assigned to duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in charge of a recruiting camp; in the latter part of the following winter was placed in charge of the hospital at Leavenworth, but very soon afterwards was attached to the Eighth Kansas Infantry, and sent south to the Army of the Cumberland. In the spring of 1862 Dr. Chamberlain was ordered by General Mitchell to take possession of a building at Union City, Tenn., collect supplies for a hospital, and gather the sick and wounded from the various camps that had been left, and take charge of it till further orders. About two months afterwards he was ordered to join his regiment which participated in the pursuit of General Bragg in his march on Louisville, Ky., and Perryville; from there he was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., and put in charge

of a convalescent camp of 7000, and subsequently established a hospital for the wounded in the battle of Stone River. This hospital was continued after the battle, and Dr. Chamberlain remained in charge for nearly a year, when he was ordered to his regiment and found it destitute of supplies. The regiment was ordered to follow Bragg again, and brought up at Chattanooga. After the battle of Chickamauga he was assigned to duty in Chattanooga, and placed in charge of two churches which were used as a hospital; here he was under fire from Lookout Mountain, the shells occasionally falling in the vicinity of the hospital. While in Chattanooga, just after the battle of Mission Ridge, Dr. Chamberlain fitted up a hospital in that city, which he had charge of until the spring of 1864. On account of the severe strain, resulting from the service in connection with this hospital, Dr. Chamberlain was obliged to tender his resignation, which was accepted, Sept. 3, 1864.

1837. Josiah Calef Eastman, D.M.C.: Was commissioned surgeon Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers Aug. 20, 1861; resigned Oct. 7, 1862. During Surgeon Eastman's connection with the regiment it served in the Department of South Carolina, mostly in the vicinity of Hilton Head and Beaufort. Died Nov. 27, 1897.

1838. Frank Emerson: Was appointed colonel of the Sixty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers Aug. 27, 1862, having previously served as second lieutenant Third Dragoons U. S. Army in 1848. He was wounded at Arkansas Post Jan. 11, 1863, and at Mansfield, La., April 8, 1864. Continued in the service till Sept. 30, 1864, when he was discharged on account of disability, resulting from wounds. Died Jan. 26, 1894.

1838. Hewett Chandler Fessenden: Is reported to have served as acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army. Died, 1885.

1838. Otis Hoyt, D.M.C.: Served as surgeon during the Mexican War. Commissioned surgeon Thirtieth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers Sept. 8, 1862. Brigade surgeon Second Brigade, Second Division, military district of Kentucky, from Dec. 16, 1864, to March, 1865. Post surgeon, Louisville, Ky., from March 7, 1865, to Sept. 20, 1865, when he was mustered out upon the termination of the war. Dr. Hoyt rendered very efficient service as post surgeon, and in charge of the post hospital, and received high commendation for skill and ability as post medical director. Died Nov. 12, 1885.

1839. William Govan: At the outbreak of the Civil War, and for several years previous, Mr. Govan was surgeon of the Seventeenth Regiment, New York State National Guards. When Lee's forces were approaching Gettysburg in 1863, the regiment was ordered by the governor of the State to go to the field, and was mustered into the volunteer service of the United States, but reached Gettysburg only to see the result of the battle. The remainder of the time, while the regiment was in the service, it was kept as a reserve and used to guard prisoners, and saw considerable hardship. After about a year's service, the regiment was ordered home to protect New York City. Surgeon Govan was mustered out of the service with his regiment at that place. Died March 22, 1894.

1839. Jonas Bowen Clarke: Commissioned chaplain of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteers Sept. 18, 1861. Proceeded with his regiment to Annapolis, Md., and was assigned to the expedition under command of Major-General Burnside. It participated in the operations of that command at Roanoke Island and Newbern, N. C. At the latter place the regiment

was on provost duty in the summer of 1862.

During his service he was actively engaged on special duty in connection with the hospitals, and as sanitary commissioner for the Department of North Carolina. In discharging this duty he conveyed sick and wounded soldiers to their homes in New York, New Jersey, and the New England States, and in shipping supplies and sanitary stores from Massachusetts to North Carolina. He also inspected the sanitary conditions of camps, and was post chaplain of the Convalescent Camp on Trent River in the spring of 1863. Chaplain Clarke resigned on account of sickness Aug. 19, 1863, upon advice of Chief Surgeon Derby, Department of North Carolina, and was mustered out on that date. Died Feb. 12, 1894.

1839. John Henry Allen, D.M.C.: Served as surgeon of the Eighteenth Iowa Volunteers. Commissioned Aug. 8, 1862, and mustered out March 22, 1864.

This regiment was assigned to the Army of the Frontier, and served under Generals Schofield, McNeil, and Steele in Missouri and Arkansas in the severe campaigns of that army.

1840. Frederick Smith Ainsworth: Was commissioned surgeon of the Twenty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers on the 25th day of June, 1862; promoted to surgeon of United States Volunteers, 7th of November, 1862; mustered out of service July 27, 1865, with rank of lieutenant-colonel by brevet. Surgeon Ainsworth joined the regiment at Harrison's Landing July 11, 1862, while the Army of the Potomac was lying there, after the Seven Days' Battle, and remained with it during the Antietam campaign, until just before the battle of Fredericksburg, under General Burnside, when he was promoted as above. Died Oct. 5, 1878.

1840. Sylvanus Bunton: Was appointed second assistant surgeon Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers July 29, 1862. Mustered out June 21, 1864. Appointed second assistant surgeon Seventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers June 24, 1864. Promoted to surgeon Aug. 24, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

On his way to the field he was detained in Washington by order of the surgeon-general, and was assigned to duty at the Mount Pleasant Hospital, in that city, where he remained till December, 1861, when he joined his regiment, with which he did continuous service until its three years' term expired, when he was mustered out as above.

For several weeks after the decisive battle of Gettysburg, he was detached for special hospital duty at that place. In August, 1863, he was made surgeon-in-chief of the Medical Department of the Confederate Prisoners' Depot at Point Lookout, Md., and later on was placed in charge of the Smallpox Hospital at that place.

Immediately upon his discharge from the Second New Hampshire, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Seventh New Hampshire, and participated in all the subsequent service of that regiment until mustered out. Died Aug. 13, 1884, at Mt. Vernon, N. H.

1840. Charles Foster: Enlisted at Davenport, Ia., May 7, 1861, as a private Eleventh Iowa Volunteers. Was promoted to captain of Company B, same regiment, Oct. 1, 1861. Was in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, and Shiloh, and was wounded in the arm at Shiloh April 6, 1862; served also in the siege of Vicksburg. After the fall of Vicksburg was detailed on court-martial by General McPherson. March, 1864, reenlisted with his regiment. Went with his regiment in the march of Sherman to Atlanta, in 1864. Was

in active service in all the battles of this campaign till he was mortally wounded before Atlanta July 22, 1864, being shot through the hips, a Minié ball passing entirely through his body. He was in the officers' hospital at Louisville for nearly a month. He started for his home in Davenport, but died at Cincinnati Aug. 24, 1864.

1840. Elihu Thayer Rowe: Was mustered in as chaplain of the Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers Oct. 3, 1862, and resigned July 20, 1863. During Chaplain Rowe's connection with the regiment it was engaged in doing guard duty in and around Washington and defending the Potomac against guerilla invasions. Died March 21, 1867, at Auburndale, Mass.

1840. Thomas Hamilton Cochran, D.M.C.: Was commissioned acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army in October, 1862, and served until May, 1863, in military hospitals at Louisville, Ky. Died Nov. 12, 1882, at West Rutland, Vt.

1840. Frederick Hasen Petit, D.M.C.: Was commissioned first assistant surgeon One Hundred and Sixth New York Volunteers, and went to the field with the regiment Aug. 8, 1862; was a very skilful surgeon, always performing his duty with fidelity and satisfaction to his superior officers; was severely wounded in December, 1863, taken to a hospital in Washington, D. C., and died there Dec. 25, 1864.

1841. Orel Cook: Was appointed an acting surgeon in 1861, and served in the hospitals in the Western Department, being on duty at Lebanon and Louisville, Ky. Died April 8, 1884, at Mendon, Vt.

1841. Thomas Russell Crosby: Was examined at Washington for, and commissioned to the rank of, surgeon of volunteers, Sept. 11, 1862, and was immediately assigned to charge of Columbia Hospital, one of the largest of the national hospitals, and remained on duty there until after the close of the war. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for distinguished services, to date June 1, 1865, and was mustered out July 27, 1865. Died March 1, 1872, at Hanover, N. H.

1841. Samuel Flagg: Entered the United States service from Worcester, Mass., Oct. 3, 1861, as hospital steward of the Twenty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, which was attached to General Burnside's North Carolina expedition. In the spring of 1862 he was promoted to assistant surgeon of the same regiment, and was detailed to take charge of the general hospital at Newbern, N. C. The following summer he had charge of a battery in the Third New York Light Artillery, commanded by Col. J. H. Ledlie. The following winter and spring of 1863 he was post surgeon at Plymouth, N. C. In August, 1863, he left the service on account of chills and fever. The following winter he was appointed contract surgeon, and assigned to duty on Long Island, Boston Harbor; afterwards transferred to Gallop's Island, where he remained till the close of the war. He was in the battles of Roanoke, Elizabeth City, Newbern, Kinston, and Goldsboro.

1841. Daniel Foster: Was commissioned chaplain of the Thirty-third Massachusetts Regiment Aug. 13, 1862. Was at the battle of Antietam in September, 1862, and Fredericksburg in December, 1862. At the battle of Chancellorsville, in May, 1863, he served in the ranks with a musket, and was afterwards called the "fighting chaplain." Nov. 16, 1863, he was transferred to the Thirty-seventh United States Colored Volunteers with the rank of captain. He led his company in the campaign which included the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg and Weldon Railroad. He was

killed at Chapin's Farm Sept. 30, 1864, at the head of his regiment, while repelling an assault of the enemy.

1841. Henry Clay Long: Enlisted in the Mexican War, 1846; joined the First Regiment Kentucky Volunteers; was captain under General Taylor, in Mexico, from 1847 to 1848; was afterwards assistant engineer from 1857 to 1861; then served upon the staff of General Fremont, in Missouri, November, 1861; was next employed upon frontier fortifications, and left the service at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1863. Died, 1871.

1841. Henry Elijah Parker: Was commissioned chaplain of the Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers June 10, 1861, and resigned July 16, 1862. Chaplain Parker was closely and continually associated with the regiment all of the time of his service. The men of the regiment always had a very friendly and kindly feeling for him. He was in the battles of First Bull Run and Williamsburg, and others in which the regiment was engaged. He always succored the wounded without heeding whether he was under fire or not. Colonel Fiske of the same regiment says: "His preaching in camp was always largely attended. He was looked upon by the men as their guide, philosopher, and friend under all circumstances, and he desired that they should so look upon him. In my opinion he was a chaplain who might serve as a model for all chaplains of volunteer regiments." General Patterson, who was for a time colonel of the Second, says, "While Chaplain Parker was with the command he received the respect and love of every officer and soldier in the regiment." Died Nov. 7, 1896.

1841. Benjamin Hanaford Pearson: Enlisted Oct. 13, 1861, in the Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and was appointed its chaplain; resigned Jan. 18, 1863. He was with the regiment in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh. Died, 1873.

1841. Ira Russell: Entered the army in 1861 as surgeon of the Eleventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. Was afterwards promoted to surgeon of United States Volunteers. While in the service he organized the Stewart Mansion Hospital in Baltimore. In 1862 he was ordered to St. Louis to equip the Lawson Hospital. In December, 1862, he was appointed medical director of Northwest Arkansas. In 1863 he was put in charge of the hospital at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., which became one of the largest hospitals in Missouri. In 1864 he organized the Wilson General Hospital for colored troops at Nashville, Tenn. At the close of the war he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, and served also, after he was mustered out, for a year with the United States Sanitary Commission. Died Dec. 19, 1888, at Winchendon, Mass.

1841. John Webster: Served as a hospital steward in some New York regiment. Died, 1888.

Also said to have been surgeon New York Volunteers. New York military records should tell.

1841. Thomas Sanborn, D.M.C.: Was commissioned surgeon Sixteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers Nov. 4, 1862; mustered in Nov. 10, 1862; resigned June 13, 1863; served in the Department of the Gulf under General Banks. Died at Newport, N. H., July 23, 1875.

1841. Calvin Skinner, D.M.C.: Was appointed in the spring of 1862, by Governor Morgan of New York, in an auxiliary corps of volunteer surgeons, to serve without compensation; was ordered to report at Fort Monroe, Va., and so reported May 1, 1862, remaining with the Army of the Potomac through the Peninsular campaign,

participating in all the battles connected therewith; namely: Yorktown, Williamsburg, and Fair Oaks; was prostrated soon after returning from the field in June by a severe illness from which he had hardly recovered before he was appointed surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixth New York Volunteers, and left for the field with the regiment in August, 1862. The regiment did service in the Department of West Virginia, until July, 1863, when it was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, and it participated in all the battles of that army during the remainder of the war. In January, 1864, Surgeon Skinner resigned on account of ill health. Died August, 1903.

1842. Ranslure Weld Clarke: Was commissioned, June 1, 1862, by President Lincoln as assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, with the rank of captain, and served continuously till Oct. 26, 1865, when he was mustered out of service. During the first three years of his service, he was in the Military Department of the East; during the remainder of his service in the Department of the South. During all the time of service he was responsible for a large amount of military stores. Died Jan. 15, 1899.

1842. Benjamin Newton Comings: Was commissioned assistant surgeon Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers Nov. 6, 1861, and was ordered to Louisiana. By order of Gen. B. F. Butler he was given charge of the First Division, Hospital Corps. Owing to ill health he resigned Jan. 26, 1863. Died Dec. 4, 1899, at New Britain, Conn.

1842. Harrison Carroll Hobart: In April, 1861, he raised a company of one hundred men in Chilton, Wis., in response to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men. He was elected captain by the company, commissioned by the governor April 23, assigned to the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment of Infantry, and left the State July 5 for Maryland. In the fall of 1861 was in the expedition to the eastern shore of Maryland, which drove the rebel forces across the bay into Virginia. On returning to Baltimore, Captain Hobart was assigned to duty as judge advocate of court-martial, held at that city for the trial of officers, by order of General McClellan. In March, 1862, was assigned to duty in the Army of the Gulf, and embarked for Ship Island. He was at the capture of New Orleans, siege of Vicksburg, burning of Grand Gulf, and battle of Baton Rouge. Was soon after promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry and relieved from duty in the Army of the Gulf, to take command of that regiment, which was then in the Army of the Cumberland, and operating in Kentucky, under Gen. George H. Thomas. He was with that army in the march through Kentucky into Tennessee, and in the battle of Stone River. He was also in the battle of Hoover's Gap, and with the advance upon Tullahoma. Sept. 11, 1863, crossed the Tennessee River, and encountered the enemy at Dug Gap. September 19 and 20 was in the battle of Chickamauga. Taken prisoner of war, and sent to Libby Prison, in Richmond, Va., Feb. 9, 1864. He made a successful escape with 108 other officers, by a tunnel constructed under the street from the basement cellar of the prison. The escaping party issued from the tunnel in groups of two, and Colonel Hobart came out in company with Col. Theodore S. West. Being very pale from long confinement, he conceived the idea of feigning to be ill with consumption, so as to excite the commiseration of any parties who might discover him. He and his companion, West, marched by night, and lay in swamps and jungles by day. They crossed rivers

and streams, often retracing their steps, and making long detours to avoid the rebel cavalry, which was scouring the country in all directions in pursuit. Their pursuers were often in sight. Bloodhounds were seen by them on their track, and once only prevented them from running them down by fording a narrow stream, thereby throwing them off their scent. Their only guides in their efforts to escape were the north star and one of McClellan's war maps of Virginia, which Hobart had copied while in prison. Thus they worked their way through the enemy's country for five days and six nights; receiving no aid, nor daring to ask it from any white man during the weary march. A negro one night kindly risked his life to pilot them through some rebel pickets obstructing their way. On the sixth day, wearied, footsore, and hungry, they reached the federal outposts, and were challenged by some Pennsylvania scouts. They answered by three cheers, which showed that the medicinal virtues of the piny swamps of Virginia had wrought a marvellous cure of the severe pulmonary attack under which Colonel Hobart was laboring when he left Richmond. On returning to his regiment he was promoted to the rank of colonel. In Sherman's advance to Atlanta he participated in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Chattahoochie, Peach Tree Creek, and Atlanta. After the downfall of Atlanta Colonel Hobart was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. In Sherman's march to the sea, on the capture of Savannah, he was brevetted for meritorious service, on the recommendation of General Sherman, and soon after appointed to the rank of brigadier-general by President Lincoln, which appointment was confirmed by the senate. He was in command of the brigade in the march through the Carolinas, and the battles of Averysboro, Bentonville, and the capture of Raleigh. His command participated in the grand review at Washington, which closed the war. General Hobart was mustered out very soon thereafter, after four years of service. Died at Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 26, 1902.

1842. Royal Parkinson: While serving in the Christian Commission in connection with negro troops, Mr. Parkinson was appointed chaplain of the Twenty-third Regiment United States Colored Troops in November, 1864. He resigned his pastorate at Randolph, Vt., and joined the regiment December 5, it being stationed at Bermuda Hundred, Va. Was mustered in December 16, at General Butler's headquarters. December 31 his regiment broke camp, and marched to the north side of the James. Chaplain Parkinson occupied much of his time in teaching the soldiers arithmetic, geography, chronology, and history. Just before the close of the war he was sent under orders to Washington. His regiment, the Twenty-third United States Colored Troops, was among the very first to enter Richmond. Near the last of May, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Texas, and Chaplain Parkinson resigned his commission, and was mustered out of the service. Died Dec. 22, 1882.

1842. Samuel Souther: Enlisted Nov. 25, 1863, at Worcester, Mass., in Company B, Fifty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, commanded by Col. Wm. F. Bartlett. Mustered into service Jan. 4, 1864, as first sergeant; was killed in the Battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

1842. Samuel Jones Spalding: Mr. Spalding was granted leave of absence by his church, and appointed chaplain of the Forty-eighth Regiment Massachusetts

Volunteers; mustered into the service Dec. 29, 1862, serving till Aug. 30, 1863, the expiration of the term of service of the regiment. He served with his regiment in the First Brigade, First Division, Army of the Gulf, commanded by Maj.-Gen. C. C. Augur. The regiment was at the battle of Plains Store, La., May 21, 1863, and the siege of Port Hudson, being actively engaged in the first and second assaults on that stronghold May 27, and June 16; also in the fight at Donaldsonville June 13. Died April 10, 1892.

1842. **Jabez Baxter Upham:** Entered United States service March 3, 1862, at the call of General Burnside for volunteer surgeons; after the battle of Roanoke Island he served in the capacity of acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army; after the battle of Newbern, was detailed to organize the "Academy Green" Hospital at Newbern, N. C., where he remained as surgeon in charge until the arrival of Dr. Derby. He was then sent by General Foster to organize a hospital at Beaufort, N. C.; received the title brigade surgeon from General Foster, with the rank of major; was ordered to establish the department hospital, under the name of "Stanley General Hospital," at Newbern, N. C., and continued in charge of the same during the remainder of his term of service, ending April, 1863.

NOTE — The "Stanley General Hospital" was the largest in the Department of North Carolina, comprising about six hundred beds. Dr. Upham's services were freely given to the government, and as such are left on record as a noble benefaction; at first he offered his services only for six weeks, but on arriving at the front he found the field so large that he willingly decided to remain longer in the service, giving thirteen months of his time to this humane work. While faithful in the discharge of the duties of his office, he especially endeared himself to Massachusetts by enclosing, at his own expense, the graves of her honored dead who were buried at Newbern, with a handsome and substantial fence. Died in New York City March 17, 1902.

1842. **Abner Spicer Warner:** Was mustered into the service at Weathersfield, Conn., as surgeon Sixteenth Connecticut Volunteers. Assigned to duty with the Ninth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, July, 1862. Was in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg. Resigned his commission in January, 1863, on account of ill health.

1842. **Moses Hazen White:** Was appointed hospital steward Twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteers Nov. 25, 1861; was promoted to second lieutenant Company A Sept. 16, 1862; first lieutenant Company C Jan. 16, 1864; mustered out with the company, at Camp Denison, Nov. 18, 1864. Died, 1878.

1842. **Otis Ayer,** D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteers in April, 1863, and remained with the regiment till the close of the battle of Chickamauga; was in charge of a brigade hospital on that battlefield for twelve days, at the end of which time he accompanied the last ambulance load of the sick and wounded men under his care to Chattanooga, Tenn. On the battlefield he gave his parole to report at Atlanta, Ga., where he remained off duty till exchanged late in November; resigned his commission Dec. 23, 1863; was afterwards offered the position of surgeon of the Tenth Minnesota, but declined. Beside the battle of Chickamauga, Dr. Ayer was in several skirmishes and battles of less importance, such as Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, etc. Upon the breaking out of the Sioux Indians in August, 1862, Dr. Ayer volunteered with others for the de-

fence of the settlements, and the band with which he was connected was surrounded for twenty-four hours by 400 Indians, when they were relieved by re-enforcements. Died Jan. 27, 1889.

1842. Norman Curtis Stevens, D.M.C.: Was commissioned acting assistant surgeon at Washington, D. C., Sept. 1, 1862; from that date he was on duty at Harwood General Hospital in that city, till April 23, 1864, when he left the service. Died, 1871.

1843. William Dickinson: Was appointed, Sept. 18, 1861, contract surgeon, and placed in charge of general hospital at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. Being summoned to Washington for medical examination, he was commissioned, April 2, 1862, brigade surgeon by President Lincoln; a rank awarded to only one other surgeon from St. Louis. He remained in charge of the hospital at Benton Barracks till November, 1862, when he was ordered to Rolla, Mo., in charge of the general hospital at that place, and as medical director of that military district. In 1863, being relieved from this position, he was ordered to join the command of Major-General Carr, then in the South. While at Memphis, Tenn., on his way thither, he received a telegraphic order from the surgeon-general U. S. Army to return to St. Louis, and there organize and conduct the United States Eye and Ear Infirmary. In this position he remained till its discontinuance. In November, 1863, he was assigned to duty with the brigade of Brig.-Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, which was encamped at Houston, Mo. Here he spent the ensuing winter, meanwhile visiting the battlefield of Hartville, Mo., where he made permanent provision for the wounded. Early in 1864, the brigade being ordered elsewhere, Dr. Dickinson returned to St. Louis and performed special duty on different military boards till December, when, one week after the battle of Nashville, Tenn., he was ordered to duty in that city, when he was appointed general inspector of the Negroes' Hospital in the vicinity, and so continued till Jan. 15, 1865, when he resigned his commission. In connection with the military history of Dr. Dickinson it may not be out of place to allude to the fact that he belonged to a family memorable for the number engaged in the war for the preservation of the Union. His mother enjoyed the rare distinction of having contributed six sons, two grandsons, and five stepsons — thirteen in all — to the military service of the country, in the several grades of surgeons and privates. Died Feb. 2, 1894.

1843. Francis Skinner Fiske: When President Lincoln issued his first call for troops in April, 1861, Mr. Fiske was living in Boston. When he read the call he immediately wrote to Governor Goodwin, of New Hampshire, offering his services for the war, and suggesting that the governor send him authority to raise a battalion in Cheshire County. April 17, Secretary of State Tulloch, of New Hampshire, came to his office with this authority and a letter from Governor Goodwin, saying that he thought that Mr. Fiske was oversanguine in his hopes of raising a battalion. Mr. Fiske went to Keene, N. H., that afternoon, the 17th. On the 24th he wrote the governor that he was going to start that day for Portsmouth with two full companies, that two more companies were nearly full and would follow in two or three days, and that two companies had preceded him. Mr. Fiske had then been commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Second Regiment, organized as a three months' regiment, but before mustering, the call for three years came, and the entire

regiment, with a few individual exceptions, enlisted again. The regiment left Portsmouth June 20, and reached Washington June 21. Was engaged in the battle of Bull Run in Burnside's brigade, which saw some of the hardest fighting of the day. The colonel of the regiment was wounded the second time they went under fire, after which the lieutenant-colonel was in command of the regiment. The regiment maintained its position perfectly during the whole of the battle, and left the field in as good order as it entered it, drawing off all of its equipage except the ambulance. Colonel Fiske remained in command of the regiment till Colonel Marston returned in November, when they were on duty in Lower Maryland. Just before Colonel Marston returned, General Hooker sent Colonel Fiske down the Potomac with some cavalry and artillery to maintain order during the election. On leaving, the inhabitants expressed their gratitude in many ways to the regiment for its conduct while there. From late in November until March, 1862, Colonel Fiske served on Division Court-Martial. In the month of May he was ordered by General Hooker to take command of the Twenty-sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was supposed to be insubordinate. Colonel Fiske never had any trouble with the regiment, and believes that he had their goodwill when he left them. He went with them to Yorktown, when they were first under fire, where he was stricken with the army fever, but kept in command up to the battle of Williamsburg. Early in the battle, General Hooker, with whom he was riding, sent an assistant surgeon to take him from the field and place him in the rear until he could be taken care of, and this was the last of his active service. He lay at the point of death for some time, but finally recovered, and resigned in November, 1862. While in the service he was offered the colonelcy of both the Third and Fourth New Hampshire Regiments, but preferred to remain with the old Second. He was also told by General Hooker that Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, offered to make him colonel of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment. For gallant and meritorious service he was brevetted colonel and afterwards brigadier-general.

1843. Ezra White Gale: While teaching in Erie, Pa., was drafted into the army. Served four months only, and was discharged on account of disability. Died March 13, 1891.

1843. Joshua James Guppey: Was commissioned, Sept. 13, 1861, lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served under Gen. O. M. Mitchell in all of his campaigns in 1861, in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama. July 17, 1862, he was promoted to colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, and was with it, in actual command, in the first assault on Vicksburg, in December, 1862, under General Sherman; also in the assault and capture of Post Arkansas, Jan. 11, 1863, and at the battles of Grand Gulf, Fort Gibson, Champion Hill, and Black River Bridge. In all of these battles his regiment behaved with distinguished bravery, and the official report of the capture of Post Arkansas states that a part of the rebel right was driven in by a charge of the Twenty-third Wisconsin, under Colonel Guppey. He was also in command of his regiment in the assault on Vicksburg in May, 1863, and in the siege and operations which resulted in the capture of that stronghold July 4, 1863. Soon after this his regiment, which was a part of the Thirteenth Army Corps, was transferred to the Department of the Gulf. In November, 1863, the four

divisions of the Thirteenth Army Corps, commanded by General Burbridge, were attacked by an overwhelming force at Carrion Crow, near Opelousas, La., and the battle of Grand Coteau occurred. In this battle the Twenty-third Wisconsin, commanded by Colonel Guppey, was held in reserve. "When its turn came to take the brunt of the battle," says the *Cincinnati Commercial*, "this excellent regiment, animated by its brave colonel, held the enemy in check for a short time, delivering its fire with deadly effect." Here Colonel Guppey was wounded just below the knee of the left leg, and subsequently taken prisoner. The Twenty-third, however, had to give way; the odds were too great for human effort to overcome. The colonel commanded his men for some time after he was shot. He was exchanged in January, 1864, and was soon after detailed by General Banks as president of a military commission for the examination of officers in the Thirteenth Army Corps, and continued on that duty until he was so far recovered from his wounds as to be fit for service in the field. In the summer of 1864 Colonel Guppey was transferred to the Nineteenth Army Corps with his regiment. He was assigned to the Third Brigade, Second Division, of that corps, and was in active service till the close of the war all the way from Mobile, Ala., to Paducah, Ky., and was post commander at the place last named when the war was substantially ended. His command formed a part of General Granger's army, sent to aid Admiral Farragut in his assaults on Forts Morgan and Gaines, which were surrendered Aug. 24, 1864. On the following day Colonel Guppey in command of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, a battery of artillery, and a company of cavalry, was sent by boat to Cedar Point, situated on the mainland fifteen miles from the captured forts, to raid a rebel work constructed there. The landing was difficult, as the rebels had destroyed the piers leading to deep water, but was effected without accident or loss. On the 3d of October, 1864, Colonel Guppey, with a third of his regiment, was sent from Morganza across to Bayou Sara with orders to march towards Johnson, La., as a feint to draw rebel troops from Clinton, which was to be attacked from another point in the river, and hold the forces gathered against him fighting at long range till the other expedition had been given time to raid the place which it was to attack; and then Colonel Guppey was to return to the river. Both expeditions were successful. During the fall of 1864 Colonel Guppey's command was on duty in forts and military posts along the Mississippi River as far north as Paducah, where he was made post commander, and had, at times, 4000 men under his command. Soon after General Thomas had annihilated Hood's army, Colonel Guppey's brigade was returned to the Department of the Gulf, but Colonel Guppey himself was retained by General Thomas as post commander at Paducah till the war was over. On the 15th of June, 1865, Colonel Guppey was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. His regiment was mustered out of service July 4, 1865. Died Dec. 8, 1893.

1843. Lewis Davis Harlow: Was appointed acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army June, 1862; assistant surgeon United States Volunteers Nov. 7, 1862; and surgeon United State Volunteers May 8, 1863; brevetted lieutenant-colonel Aug. 10, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service. Was appointed surgeon in charge of U. S. Army Hospital, 4 Church St., Philadelphia, from June, 1862, to March, 1863;

Hospital No. 3, at Nashville, Tenn., from April, 1863, to December, 1863; Officers' Hospital of Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain, Tenn., from January, 1864, to June, 1865; medical director on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Charles Crufts, at Greenville, Tenn., from June to Aug. 10, 1865, at which time he was mustered out of service. While in the service he reported a number of interesting medical and surgical cases to the surgeon-general's office. Died June 23, 1895.

1843. **William Aaron Patten:** Was appointed chaplain of the Thirty-second Maine Regiment in April, 1864, and was mustered out Dec. 12, 1864. The regiment left Maine the 1st of May, 1864, and joined the Ninth Corps, Army of the Potomac, during the Battle of the Wilderness. The regiment had a full quota of over 1000 men when it left the State, and on the 1st of July, 1864, had suffered from the casualties of war to such an extent that it did not number more than a third of the full quota.

1843. **Jonathan Smith Ross:** Was commissioned surgeon of the Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers Aug. 14, 1862, and followed the fortunes of the regiment and brigade to which it belonged until Dec. 7, 1864, when he was discharged from the service by reason of disability. During a larger part of the campaign in front of Petersburg he was surgeon of the brigade, and at times had charge of brigade and division hospitals, and later was assigned to duty at Concord, N. H. He was considered one of the most skilful amputating surgeons in the Ninth Army Corps.

The Eleventh Regiment was attached to the above corps during the entire period of its enlistment. It was at first connected with the Army of the Potomac, and received its baptism of blood at Fredericksburg. In March, 1863, it was ordered West, and was at Vicksburg, and afterwards at Knoxville, Tenn.

The corps returned to the Army of the Potomac in April, 1864, and participated in General Grant's Richmond campaign, and was in front of Petersburg from June until its capture in April, 1865. Died at Somersworth, N. H., Nov. 22, 1877.

1843. **John Waterman Harris Baker,** D.M.C.: Served as acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army in 1864-1865.

1843. **Moses Evans,** D.M.C.: Was appointed assistant surgeon of the Ninety-sixth Illinois Infantry at its organization in July, 1862, and was with the regiment on the march, in the camp, and in the trenches. His services at Kenesaw Mountain in caring for the wounded were of a character to call for special mention in the reports of the battle. After the battle of Chickamauga, where he made almost superhuman efforts in caring for the unfortunate, he was sent to Stevenson, Ala., in charge of an ambulance train of wounded. The route lay along the Tennessee River at one point, and in passing an exposed position the train was fired upon and the surgeon was wounded in the leg. After the battle of Jonesboro he was placed in charge of an ambulance train of wounded and sent to Atlanta. He was mustered out with the regiment June 28, 1865, at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill. Died, 1898.

1843. **Otis Russell Freeman,** D.M.C.: Was commissioned surgeon Tenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers April 14, 1862; was stationed at Washington, D. C., until April, 1863, then ordered to suffolk, Va., by the regiment attached to Corcoran's brigade. During the enforcement of the draft the regiment was on duty in Philadelphia, where Dr. Freeman served as chief medical officer. During the Antietam campaign was under the

orders of General Geary, as surgeon-in-chief of the brigade. From December, 1863, to March, 1864, had charge of the surgeons stationed in the coal regions of Pennsylvania. In March, 1864, was remustered as a veteran and sent to the front, where he was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Sixth Army Corps, and was continuously serving in the field hospital and the ambulance corps from the battles of the Wilderness to the front of Petersburg in the summer of 1864. About July 1 of that year was made chief medical officer First Brigade, First Division, Sixth Army Corps. Soon after was ordered to Washington and the Shenandoah Valley, and was present at all the battles under General Sheridan until December, 1864, then ordered to the front at Petersburg, and was on duty there until the surrender of General Lee. Mustered out of service July 1, 1865.

1843. Non-Grad. Lemuel Bickford Mason: Was chaplain of the Twelfth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers. Commissioned Nov. 1, 1861. Resigned Aug. 14, 1863. The regiment had severe service in Kansas and Missouri. Was assigned to Gen. O. M. Mitchell's brigade; participated in the campaigns of Corinth, Holly Springs, Vicksburg, and Jackson, as a portion of the Army of the Tennessee under General Grant.

1844. Joseph Mills Bell: Left a large legal practice to go with Gen. B. F. Butler as a personal aid on his staff when the latter went South with his New England Division in February, 1862. In General Butler's "Autobiography" he pays the highest tributes to Major Bell's services while a member of his staff, referring to a specially hazardous duty when the fleet forming the expedition came near being destroyed in a storm on Frying Pan Shoals, off the North Carolina coast. After the passage of the confiscation act by congress, Major Bell was appointed one of a commission of three to take possession of all the sequestered property in the District of La Fourche, La. The labor and responsibilities connected with the duties of this position were very great, and were performed to the entire satisfaction of the commanding general, as well as the citizens. In the latter part of 1862 Major Bell was appointed by General Butler provost judge of New Orleans. General Butler says of him in this connection: "Very able, fair-minded, clear-headed and of great legal knowledge was he, and of so great merit that when I was relieved and he went home with me, the Bar of New Orleans presented to him a valuable gift in compliment and recognition of his services to them as a jurist." Nov. 7, 1863, he was appointed by President Lincoln major and assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, and resigned, on account of ill health, Jan. 18, 1865. Died Sept. 10, 1868.

1844. Edward Warren Clark: Was appointed chaplain of the Forty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteer Militia at Newton, Mass., March 25, 1863. The regiment was commanded by Colonel Marsh, and served in the defences of New Orleans. The regiment was in no battles, and Chaplain Clark was mustered out Sept. 23, 1863, upon expiration of term of service. Died, 1903.

1844. Joseph William Drew: Was appointed from Oregon additional paymaster United States Volunteers, with rank of major, Feb. 23, 1864, and mustered out of service Feb. 1, 1869. Died April 23, 1883.

1844. Charles Haddock: Was appointed surgeon of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment Oct. 22, 1862. Detached from the regiment on arrival at Newbern, N. C. In November was ordered to Stanley General Hospital, in Newbern,

N. C. In April, 1863, he was ordered to Fort Macon, at the request of General Sprague, commanding said fort, who was expecting an attack. He remained there till June 2, 1863, when he was ordered to collect all the sick and wounded in the Massachusetts regiments, and return with them to Boston, to report to Commander Dyer; and was mustered out of service July 18, 1863. He was afterwards appointed by Surgeon-General Barnes, of the U. S. Army, to Forts Townsend and Lee, Salem Harbor, where he rendered service for six months. Died Oct. 10, 1889.

1844. **Samuel Green Sewall:** Enlisted in the Eleventh Regiment Maine Volunteers, in 1861, as second lieutenant Company F; promoted to the rank of captain and detailed as assistant adjutant-general, on the staff of General Emory, and afterwards of General H. F. Naglee. At the expiration of his first term of service he re-enlisted in the Fourth United States Volunteers; was afterwards stationed in command of Fort Thomson, Dakota Ter. He was in the service five years.

1844. **Seth Tracy Thacher:** His work in the War of the Rebellion was for the greater part of the time as Christian counsellor and teacher. In the summer of 1863, during the first draft, he served as clerk in the provost marshal's office in Salem, and was called to the same service in the second draft, in the summer of 1864. Went into the service of the Christian Commission in New Orleans early in September, 1864, and was stationed at Brashear City, eighty miles from New Orleans, where he spent his time among soldiers, rebels, and freedmen till the following May. During this time he was elected chaplain of the Ninety-third United States Colored Infantry; but, owing to an act of congress which necessitated a larger number of enlisted men in order to have a chaplain, he was never mustered into the United States service. Served afterwards on the Board of Education as superintendent of freedmen's schools. Mr. Thacher was on duty in New Orleans in connection with the Freedmen's Bureau, when the news of President Lincoln's assassination reached him.

1844. **Jonathan Strong Curtis,** D.M.C.: Was commissioned surgeon of the Twenty-second Connecticut Volunteers Sept. 27, 1862, and served until Dec. 11, 1862. Died at Hartford, Conn., March 3, 1897.

1844. **Joseph Huntress,** D.M.C.: Was appointed acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army early in the war, but there is no definite information obtainable as to his service, 1861-1865. Died February, 1884.

1844. **John Ordway French,** D.M.C.: Served as assistant surgeon of Twenty-third United States Colored Infantry. Commissioned May 18, 1865, served with the Twenty-fifth Army Corps. Died March 26, 1887.

1845. **William Mellen Chamberlain:** Was appointed, in September, 1861, brigade surgeon, and was assigned to duty with General Fremont in the Department of Missouri. Pending his acceptance of this position he was invited by the United States Sanitary Commission to serve as inspector with the Army of the Potomac, then forming at Washington at the opening of the campaign. He was assigned to duty at the headquarters of General McClellan, and accompanied him through the campaign upon the Peninsula and the Seven Days' Battle before Richmond. Was then transferred to the Army of Northern Virginia, joining it at the battle of Cedar Mountain, and continuing with it through the series of battles called Second Bull Run, or Manassas, Chantilly, South Mountain, and Antietam. After the last battle, having been invalided by ex-

posure, he left the army, and received an appointment as examining surgeon of the United States Pension Bureau for the City of New York. He was twice a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, and was once released by special order of General Lee, in consideration of the good work of the Sanitary Commission. Died Oct. 31, 1887.

1845. Charles Augustine Davis: In 1853 was surgeon at Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., where he continued for some time, becoming its superintendent; was commissioned surgeon of the Thirty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers in February, 1862. He served in most of the Peninsular campaign, but was prostrated by fever, and went to Derby in the fall of 1862, and died April 9, 1863, deeply regretted as a distinguished ornament of his profession.

1845. George Harrison Palmer: Enlisted at Chicago, Ill., November, 1864, as an ordinary seaman. Promoted afterwards to surgeon's steward and paymaster's steward. Mustered out in June, 1866.

1845. Clarke Gilman Pease: Was commissioned surgeon Second Regiment Wisconsin Cavalry Nov. 16, 1861; mustered into service Feb. 6, 1862; was on detached service till Oct. 7, 1862, when he rejoined his regiment; died of disease on the 27th of June, 1864. During January and February, 1863, he served as brigade surgeon of the Third Brigade, District of Memphis.

1845. David Sands Vittum: was commissioned captain of the Third Regiment Wisconsin Cavalry in January, 1862. The regiment left the State for St. Louis March 26, 1862. On the 11th of May it reported for duty at Fort Leavenworth. Colonel Barstow of the regiment was appointed provost-marshal-general of Kansas, and the regiment was distributed throughout the State; one battalion, in which was Captain Vittum's Company (F), was stationed at Fort Scott, Kan., which was then the extreme outpost of the Union forces. The regiment was engaged during that summer in scouting and was in several minor engagements. All of this time they were under the command of General Blunt. Dec. 7, 1862, the regiment took part in the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., and was also in the raid with Generals Blunt and Herron, over the Boston Mountains to Van Buren on the Arkansas River. After this raid they returned to Springfield, Mo., where they remained in camp for some time. During the summer of 1863 they were constantly engaged in scouting and in encounters with the guerillas in Arkansas and the Indian Nation. In January, 1864, a portion of the regiment re-enlisted, and of the new organization Captain Vittum was made lieutenant-colonel. Died April 10, 1880.

1845. William Cogswell, D.M.C.: surgeon Fiftieth Massachusetts Volunteers, with rank of major. Commissioned Nov. 11, 1862. Served in the Department of the Gulf, being assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps. Engaged in the assault upon Port Hudson May 27, 1862. Mustered out of service Aug. 24, 1862, upon expiration of term of service. Died Aug. 15, 1891.

1845. George Washington Eastman, D.M.C.: Appointed surgeon of the Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers in 1861; served in the Army of the Tennessee. The regiment was a part of the Sixth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee. Dr. Eastman served as brigade and division surgeon and acting medical inspector of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Iuka, Corinth, Fort Gibson, Raymond, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Kenesaw Mountain, and Atlanta; mustered out of service Nov. 30, 1864. Died Oct. 25, 1900.

1845. William Everett, D.M.C.: In 1862 was obliged to leave Missouri, where he was then residing, on account of his strong Union sentiments, and, in 1863, was appointed surgeon, Tenth Iowa, and served in the Army of the Tennessee in charge of hospitals at different points. His last duty was at Memphis, Tenn. Mustered out, upon expiration of term of service, Sept. 15, 1864. Died Oct. 19, 1867.

1845. Charles Carroll Tebbetts, D.M.C.: Surgeon of Seventh Regiment Missouri (State Volunteers) Cavalry Volunteers in the Civil War, and died May 19, 1863, while in service, at Greenfield, Mo.

Regiment organized in 1862 to serve during the war in Missouri.

1846. James Joshua Blaisdell: Entered the service May 11, 1864, from Beloit, Wis., as chaplain of the Fortieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was in no battles save some skirmishes with Forrest in his raids on Memphis and the neighborhood. Mustered out Sept. 25, 1864, by reason of the expiration of his term of service. Died Oct. 10, 1896.

1846. Alonzo Hall Quint: Entered the service as chaplain of the Second Massachusetts Volunteers June 1, 1861, and was mustered in June 20, 1861; was with the regiment in most of the battles in which it was engaged, including those of Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, and Pope's Virginia campaign; was seriously ill from the disease contracted in the Chancellorsville campaign in 1863. He was mustered out upon the completion of his term of service June 1, 1864, during Sherman's Georgia campaign. The following is an extract from Colonel Cogswell's report to the regiment:

"It is not improper to speak of this officer as having always (and especially in time of action) been of the greatest value to the regiment. His energy and perseverance were of the highest order." Died Nov. 4, 1896. Chaplain Quint was a regular contributor to the *Congregationalist* during his entire service. He published a volume of his letters entitled, "From the Potomac to the Rapidan," also the historical "Record of the Second Massachusetts Volunteers, 1861-1865."

1846. David Sylvester Fogg, D.M.C.: Was commissioned acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army in 1861, and served for some time under General McClellan; afterwards was an examining surgeon and located at Concord, Mass., for three years. Died Aug. 30, 1893.

1846. Seth Challis Hunkins, D.M.C: Was commissioned surgeon of the Fourth Maine Volunteers June 4, 1861; mustered out July 19, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service; was taken prisoner and parolled in 1861. Died, 1867.

This regiment served its entire term in the Third Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. It was first commanded by Col. Hiram G. Berry, afterwards major-general, and killed at Chancellorsville, and subsequently by Col. Elijah Walker, now residing in Somerville at the advanced age of 87 years.

1847. Abner Blaisdell Bennett: Is supposed to have served as a surgeon, but no date of his service can be obtained. Died July 26, 1867.

1847. Gilbert Wadleigh: Was appointed from New Hampshire, additional paymaster United States Volunteers, with rank of major July 30, 1864, and was mustered out Nov. 1, 1865. His service was in the Army of the Potomac and in paying off mustered-out troops in the summer and fall of 1865. Died March 8, 1886.

1847. George Edmund Brickett, D.M.C.: Was commissioned in June, 1861, assistant surgeon Third Maine Volunteers; was appointed, temporarily, surgeon of the Fifth

Maine, after the first battle of Bull Run, in place of the surgeon of that regiment, who was taken prisoner.

Dr. Brickett served with the Fifth Maine during the whole of the McClellan campaign on the Peninsula until Harrison's Landing, where the surgeon of that regiment reported for duty. Soon after Dr. Brickett was appointed surgeon of the Twenty-first Maine Volunteers, a nine months' regiment, which was ordered to Louisiana; was at the siege and surrender of Port Hudson, and was mustered out with the regiment in August, 1863; soon after was appointed surgeon in charge of the United States General Hospital at Augusta, Me., which position he held till near the close of the war. For some time afterwards he was surgeon in charge of the United States Arsenal at Augusta, Me. He was in the following battles: First Bull Run, West Point, Gaines Mills, White Oak Swamp, in Virginia, Plains Store, siege of Port Hudson, in Louisiana.

1847. Daniel Dustin, D.M.C.: Was commissioned captain of Company L, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and mustered in Sept. 18, 1861. Promoted to major, same regiment, Jan. 8, 1862. Was commissioned colonel of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Illinois Infantry Sept. 2, 1862. On the 1st of November, 1864, while at Atlanta, Ga., was placed in command of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and continued in such command till the close of the war. Was mustered out of the service June 7, 1865, having been made brigadier-general by brevet to date from March 16, 1865. While connected with the Eighth Illinois Cavalry he was with the regiment in the Army of the Potomac until the evacuation of Harrison's Landing, in August, 1862. Participated in McClellan's advance upon Manassas and the skirmishing that drove the enemy beyond the Rappahannock. Was in the Peninsular campaign, including the siege of Yorktown and battle of Williamsburg, the Seven Days' Fight, etc. While on picket and guard duty with his squadron of cavalry on the extreme right of the Union lines in the direction of Hanover Court House, and while reconnoitring beyond the picket lines, Major Dustin's command received the first shots that were fired by the enemy in the Seven Days' Fight.

Colonel Dustin was with the One Hundred and Fifth Illinois nearly all the time from its muster in until the close of the Atlanta campaign. The regiment was a part of the First Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Benjamin Harrison, since president of the United States, and was engaged in picket, guard, and scouting duty, at Tunnel Hill, Gallatin, Lavergne, and Murfreesboro, Tenn.; and during a portion of the fall of 1864, and a part of the winter of 1864-1865, Colonel Dustin was in command of Fort Negley, at Nashville; was with the regiment in all its engagements in the campaign of Atlanta, excepting that of Peach Tree Creek; was in command of the Second Brigade in Sherman's march to the sea, the investment and siege of Savannah, in the engagements at Lawtonville, S. C., Averysboro, and Bentonville, N. C., and followed closely upon the heels of the enemy as the Union forces took possession of Raleigh. Died March 30, 1892.

1847. Heman Hosford Gillett, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon Eighth Regiment Vermont Volunteers Dec. 10, 1861; promoted surgeon June 25, 1862. Mustered out June 28, 1865. This regiment saw most of its service in the Department of the Gulf under Gen. B. F. Butler, and participated in the final assault on Port Hudson, where it suffered severely. Being ordered North in the summer of

1864, it took part in Sheridan's Shenandoah campaign and distinguished itself in the battle of Cedar Creek under Gen. Stephen Thomas.

1847. **John Stevenson Hidden,** D.M.C.: Was commissioned surgeon in Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry Volunteers Feb. 3, 1864, but was probably not mustered into the United States service, as no record of such service appears in the Kansas records.

1847. **Lemuel Murray Willis,** D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers July 14, 1862, and served with the regiment at New Orleans, La., until Oct. 6, 1862, when he was appointed surgeon of the Seventy-fourth United States Colored Infantry, otherwise called Second Louisiana Volunteers; was stationed at Ship Island until Aug. 21, 1864, when he was transferred to Fort Pike, where he remained until honorably discharged, May 13, 1865. Died Jan. 17, 1893.

1848. **William Badger:** Was appointed captain Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers Sept. 18, 1861; colonel Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers Feb. 26, 1865; captain Ninth United States Infantry June, 1865; honorably mustered out April 20, 1866. Appointed second lieutenant Sixth United States Infantry May 19, 1866; first lieutenant, Feb. 9, 1867; captain, Dec. 15, 1880; retired from disability in line of duty, Jan. 25, 1889. Brevet rank: brevet major of volunteers and brevet captain U. S. Army for faithful and meritorious service during the war. Colonel Badger served in the Department of the South from September, 1861, to April, 1864; in Virginia and Washington, D. C., from 1864 to May, 1866; in South Carolina from August, 1866, to August, 1867; at Columbia, S. C., Greensboro, and Raleigh, in 1868; at the Citadel in Charleston, S. C., March, 1869; at Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter.; from there to Southwestern Kansas, August, 1869, to September, 1871; at Forts Hayes and Larned from October, 1871, to May, 1872; at Fort Beaufort, Dak., June, 1872. From Beaufort he went to Stevenson, Dak.; at Fort A, Lincoln, Dak., October, 1873, and in that department to 1880. At Fort Cameron, Utah, August, 1881; on recruiting service at various points in 1881-1882; rejoined his company at Fort Douglass, Utah, June, 1883; and was at Fort Lewis, Col., in June, 1888. He served on various other duties at all these different points. He was in the following battles: Port Royal Expedition, Battle of Pocotaligo, siege of Forts Wagner and Sumter, battle of Olustee, Fla., and in the Ute campaign, Col., 1880. He was a grandson of Gen. James Badger, who was a captain in the Revolutionary War in 1776. Died May 12, 1897.

1848. **James Chaplin Beecher:** Was appointed chaplain of the First Long Island Regiment, "The Brooklyn Phalanx," early in the war, but his personal inclinations led him to desire more active military duty, and he served as staff officer in a most suitable manner. He afterwards became senior captain of the regiment, commanding Company A. Being honorably discharged from this regiment by reason of the expiration of the term of service, Captain Beecher re-entered the service as lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-first New York. After a few weeks in the hospital he was again commissioned as colonel of the First North Carolina Colored Volunteers — afterwards designated the Thirty-fifth Regiment of the United States Colored Troops — which he raised, organized, armed, and led for three years. After five years of constant service he resigned, with rank of brevet brigadier-general. General Beecher served in the Department

of the South. In the herculean task of making trusted soldiers and men out of slaves escaping from bondage, General Beecher's enthusiasm and tireless spirit found full scope. In a few months after taking command of the regiment, all of its movements on dress parade were made with a precision second to no volunteer regiment in the army. When he opened his recruiting office in May, 1863, in Newbern, N. C., he undertook the spiritual, as well as the physical, care of his men. It must be remembered that the officers of colored troops had to work against great prejudice, for it was believed, and often said, that "the nigger would n't fight." It was largely owing to Colonel Beecher's untiring efforts that the colored troops were placed on an equality with the white, in duty and danger. The fall of 1864 saw Colonel Beecher at the head of his command engaged in an attempt to break the enemy's line on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, which brought on the bloody engagement of Honey Hill. His horse having been shot under him, he charged the fortification on foot, at the head of his men, was three times wounded, and brought off at the close of the day shot through the body, it was supposed fatally. After recovery he went North on furlough, and rejoined the army just in season to enter Charleston after its evacuation. Here he was put in command of the upper half of the city, his troops occupying the Citadel, and on his first Sunday he preached in Zion Church, — the largest in the city. After three months' service in Charleston he was placed over the second Sub District of the Military District of that city. This district was about 90 miles square, and included the Sea Islands and some six hundred rice and cotton plantations, and two good-sized towns. Here he remained about a year, until the regiment was mustered out of service, in June, 1866. In this new and difficult task of reconstruction of affairs he was very successful, and won the hearty approval of his superiors in the army and of all classes in his military district. A paper of that time thus speaks of him: "Honest, upright, uncompromising, consistent, with his whole heart in the work of securing equal rights to all men without regard to color, he has brought order out of confusion, and obtained the confidence both of the freedmen and their late owners." Died Aug. 25, 1886, at Elmira, N. Y.

1848. **Isaac Lewis Clarke:** Enlisted at Waukegan, Ill., in July, 1862, in Company G, Ninety-sixth Illinois Infantry. At the organization of the company, August 11, he was elected captain. When the regiment was mustered into the United States service, at Rockford, Ill., he was chosen lieutenant-colonel. From Rockford the regiment was ordered to Kentucky, and at Newport was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Army of Kentucky. During the fall of 1862 and spring of 1863 the regiment was a part of the Reserve Corps of the Army of the Cumberland, engaged in skirmishing expeditions and in similar service in the battle of Chickamauga. Colonel Clarke was continually on duty with the regiment during this time. At the battle of Chickamauga the Ninety-sixth was attached to the First Brigade, First Division of the Reserve Corps. On the second day of the battle the Reserve Corps was brought into action and was in the thickest of the fight, the Ninety-sixth forming the extreme right of the line. While Colonel Clarke was speaking words of cheer to the men a bullet struck him, inflicting a mortal wound, of which he died Sept. 22, 1863. The Regimental historian says: "That to the bravery, care, and discipline of Colonel Clarke the regiment owed much of

its effectiveness in that supreme hour of its history. As a soldier he was fearless and brave, the peer of any one, and died as he had lived — a true Christian, a courteous gentleman, and a brave soldier."

1848. Albert Harrison Crosby: Was appointed assistant surgeon Columbia Hospital, at Washington, D. C., in 1862, and subsequently detached as surgeon of the Thirteenth Regiment of Veteran Reserves. In 1863 was post surgeon at Concord, N. H., and after the war served on the Board of Medical Pension Examiners. In the latter part of 1863 he was assistant to his father, Dr. Dixi Crosby, in the Medical Bureau of the provost marshal's office, in New Hampshire. Died, 1886.

1848. George Washington Fay, D.M.C.: Was commissioned, Oct. 6, 1862, as first assistant surgeon Thirty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, and served continuously as such until April 8, 1865. His service was mostly in the Army of the Tennessee. Died May 11, 1896.

1849. Stephen Moody Crosby: Was appointed paymaster U. S. Army, with the rank of major, Nov. 26, 1862; served in West Virginia, with the commands of Generals Kelley, Brooks, and Averill till the summer of 1864; was then transferred to the Department of the Southwest; then to the Department of the Northwest, and put in charge of the post at Detroit till the summer of 1865; then transferred to the Department of Louisiana, under General Sheridan. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel United States Volunteers Oct. 6, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service; resigned in November, 1865; mustered out Jan. 16, 1866.

1845. Everett Boynton: Enlisted as a private in the First Regiment Massachusetts Cavalry Sept. 4, 1861, at Readville, Mass., and was ordered to Annapolis in December, 1861. The next movement of the regiment was to Hilton Head, S. C. Here Mr. Boynton was in the hospital with malarial fever. From South Carolina the regiment was sent to Maryland, and assisted in driving the enemy from South Mountain and Antietam, and marched into Virginia towards Richmond. Early in 1863 Mr. Boynton was detailed from the regiment and joined the Signal Corps at Georgetown Heights, where he remained till after the battle of Gettysburg. During his third and last year of service, being incapacitated for active duty in the field, he was employed as clerk at the Rendezvous of Distribution, and was honorably discharged from the army on Sept. 25, 1864.

1849. Philetus Fales: Enlisted in April, 1861, in Des Moines, Ia., in Captain Crocker's company. The company was organized too late to be mustered into three months' service, and was mustered, early in 1861, into the service for three years, at Keokuk, Ia., as Company D of the Second Iowa Infantry. Mr. Fales was with the regiment in its many chases after the rebel guerillas, in Missouri, in the Grand Flotilla of General Fremont from St. Louis to Bird's Point, and there in camp under Gen. U. S. Grant, in September, when he was discharged in order to take the superintendency of a State institution for the blind, in St. Louis, Mo.

1849. Charles Cogswell Hayes: Was appointed assistant surgeon Forty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Aug. 16, 1864. The regiment was attached to the Fourth Division of the Twentieth Army Corps. March 13, 1865, Dr. Hayes was promoted to be surgeon of the regiment, and remained with it until it was discharged in June, 1865. During the stay of the regiment at Johnsonville, Tenn., in the fall of 1864, the town was besieged by Forrest, and public property was destroyed amounting to millions of dollars. Leaving Johnsonville about

a week after the siege, the regiment retired to Clarksville, and guarded that post during a part of the winter, till after the battle of Nashville.

1849. Joseph Opdyke Hudnut: Was commissioned major of the Thirty-eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteers in September, 1862; was immediately promoted and left for the field as lieutenant-colonel. Brevetted colonel March 9, 1864, and brigadier-general, March 13, 1865.

The regiment was first ordered to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. After remaining a few days at St. Louis it was ordered to proceed to New Madrid, Mo., and take possession of the fort. The regiment was mostly made up of mechanics, and had soon displayed the practical nature of the Northern soldier by rebuilding the barracks and gun carriages, and putting the fort into war shape. In December, 1862, Colonel Hudnut, with the regiment, joined an expedition into Kentucky and western Tennessee, which had for its object the interception of the rebel General Forrest. Here the skill of the railroad men of the regiment came into play in the prompt rebuilding of the barracks and intrenchments burned by Forrest in his retreat. On returning to New Madrid the regiment was ordered to join Major-General Herron's command, which, with General Blunt's Division, formed the Army of the Frontier of about 13,000 men, who campaigned in southwestern Missouri, engaging Price's and Marmaduke's commands. Early in May, 1863, General Herron's command joined General Grant's forces before Vicksburg. On the fall of that stronghold, July 4, 1863, the whole command joined in the movement to capture General Johnston's forces. On returning to Vicksburg the command was at once ordered to join General Banks before Port Hudson. Here the regiment suffered greatly from sickness. For some time after this the regiment did service at Brownsville, Tex., and was engaged in building the railroad from Brownsville to Brazos. The regiment was called the "Railroad Regiment." After completing the railroad the regiment was ordered to New Orleans and took a prominent part in Canby's expedition to Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan. From this time Colonel Hudnut was kept on detached service, mostly engineering, until an order came for all officers absent from their regiments on detached service to apply to the nearest mustering officer for honorable discharge. On strength of General Herron's despatch to the department, "that Brazos was no longer an island, as Colonel Hudnut's engineering skill had annexed it to the mainland of Texas," he was brevetted brigadier-general.

1849. Frederick Clarence Imlay: Appointed, from New York, acting assistant paymaster U. S. Navy Dec. 6, 1862; mustered out Dec. 19, 1867. In 1862 he was on duty on the ironclad steamer "Lehigh," in the South Atlantic Squadron, whose limits of operations were from Georgetown, N. C., on the north, to Cape Canaveral, on the Florida coast. In 1864 he was on duty on the screw steamer "Daylight," in the North Atlantic Squadron, whose limits of operations were on the coast of Virginia and North Carolina. In 1865 he was on the "Miantonomah," which was in commission at Washington, D. C. He was appointed, Nov. 7, 1866, past assistant paymaster, with rank of lieutenant, and remained on the "Miantonomah."

1849. John Marshall Kimball: Previous to the war he was connected with the New York State Militia, and had been successively adjutant, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel. At the beginning of the war, when the Twenty-fifth Regi-

ment New York Militia went to the front, Captain Kimball volunteered and served as chaplain. When the regiment responded for an additional three months' service, in 1862, he was appointed adjutant, and held that position during the brief term of service. He was mustered out with his regiment. Died April 19, 1887.

1849. Eugene Francis Sanger: Entered the service from Bangor, Me., early in 1861, as surgeon of the First Maine Regiment. Promoted from regimental surgeon to brigade or staff surgeon, by examination at Washington before the Regular Army Board, Nov. 9, 1861. Served in the Army of the Potomac until March 9, 1862, a portion of the time on Gen. W. S. Hancock's staff. Joined Gen. B. F. Butler's expedition against Forts Jackson and St. Philip, La., the day of the commencement of the bombardment, and was on General Phelps' staff at the surrender to that general. Had charge of St. James Hospital in the summer of 1862. Was on Gen. T. W. Sherman's staff, as medical director of the defences of New Orleans, in the spring of 1863, and reported upon the advisability of sending out of our lines disloyal doctors, who thought we could not spare them because of the approach of yellow fever. Attended to the wounded after the battle of Baton Rouge, and siege of Port Hudson. Was medical director of the Nineteenth Army Corps during the Red River campaign, and participated in all of the engagements. Organized the Elmira, N. Y., Prison Camp —medical department— in the summer of 1864. Had charge of the hospital at Detroit, Mich., during the winter of 1864. Was medical director of East Tennessee, with headquarters at Chattanooga, on General Gillem's staff, until September, 1865. Brevetted lieutenant-colonel at the close of the war. Was afterwards connected with the Maine Militia as surgeon. Died July 24, 1897.

1849. Washington Lafayette Schenck, D.M.C.: Was commissioned surgeon Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers Oct. 1, 1861. After the evacuation of Corinth, Miss., he was placed in charge of the Driver House Hospital near Corinth, and during August, September, and October, 1862, had charge of general hospitals Nos. 10 and 13, Louisville, Ky., and when relieved from that duty was placed temporarily on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, where he remained until failing health obliged him to resign his commission, Dec. 24, 1862.

1850. Robert William Carr: Enlisted as a private in Company K, Ninth Infantry of Maine Volunteers Sept. 20, 1861; mustered into service Sept. 21, for three years; discharged March 21, 1862, by reason of disability. Died, 1864.

1850. Nathaniel Colver: Was a private in the Ninety-fifth Illinois Regiment during the last year of the War of the Rebellion, during which time he was detailed as clerk at headquarters, although engaged in many battles. He took part in expelling Price from Missouri, in the battle of Nashville, and in the capture of the forts around Mobile. During the battle of Nashville the brigade of which the Ninety-fifth Regiment composed a part came out of a piece of thick woods on the double quick, and attacked a Confederate brigade behind a high, flat stone wall, drove the rebels, and succeeded in capturing a whole regiment. He was mustered out of service with his regiment.

1850. Dewitt Clinton Cram: Was appointed captain First Iowa Cavalry November, 1862; promoted to major of same regiment December, 1864; mustered out of service Nov. 3, 1865; brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel United States Vol-

unteers to date from March 13, 1865. The regiment was organized in 1862, and expected to be sent to Louisville, Ky., to join the Army of Rosecrans; instead was sent into the Northwest on account of the Sioux outbreak. Early in 1863 it was ordered to Dakota, and remained there till troops could be raised in that region. The regiment was a part of the Northwestern Expedition, under command of Gen. Alfred Sully of the regular army, and continued in that region till mustered out Nov. 3, 1865. A portion of this time Major Cram served as assistant adjutant-general on the staff of General Sully. The regiment saw a great deal of hard service, and had more casualties than any other of the eight regiments of cavalry from Iowa.

1850. Edward Curran Dickinson: Was commissioned surgeon of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry in 1862, and resigned in 1865. Died Dec. 13, 1882.

1850. George Webb Dodge: Was appointed chaplain of the Eleventh New York Volunteers — otherwise known as Ellsworth's Zouaves — April 20, 1861. When organized the regiment proceeded at once to Washington, via Annapolis, and was ordered from there to Alexandria. Chaplain Dodge was one of the five men who accompanied Colonel Ellsworth when he ascended the stairs of the Marshall House to haul down the Confederate flag, and was by his side when he received the fatal shot. Mr. Dodge was taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run July 21, 1861, and sent to Libby Prison, Richmond, Va.; afterwards to Castle Pinckney, S. C., where he suffered a long and severe illness from yellow fever. The same winter he was removed to Charleston Jail, from thence to Columbia, S. C., and in a few weeks to Salisbury, N. C., and again to Libby Prison, where he was exchanged July, 1862. The long and tedious confinement in rebel prisons so undermined his constitution that he was obliged to resign from the army soon after his release. Died July 2, 1881.

1850. Charles Cogswell Jewett: Was commissioned surgeon of the Sixteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers Aug. 5, 1861; mustered out on the 27th day of July, 1864. The Sixteenth Regiment was commanded by Col. Powell T. Wyman, and was one of the fighting regiments of Hooker's Division, Third Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. It participated in the battles around Norfolk in May, 1862, then to the front with McClellan at Seven Pines, fighting at Glendale, where Colonel Wyman was killed, thence to the Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. In the last battle Surgeon Jewett acted as surgeon-in-chief of the Second Division, Third Army Corps. The regiment was next engaged at Mine Run and was in the campaign in 1864 from Spottsylvania to Petersburg, when on July 11, 1864, it left the front for Boston, having completed its three years' service. During its term of service it lost 41 commissioned officers and 658 men killed, wounded, and missing. The services of Surgeon Jewett were so well appreciated that he was offered an appointment as surgeon in the regular army, which he declined. While surgeon of the Sixteenth he performed one of the first successful amputations at the hip joint, and after being placed in charge of the Second Division he for some time had charge of the hospitals at Fort Monroe. Died April 13, 1884.

1850. Nathan Smith Lincoln: Was an acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army. Entered upon his service immediately after the first battle of Bull Run, and was among the first to render surgical aid and superintend the removal of the wounded to Washington. He also went to the front during the in-

vasion under General Early. He performed much service in general hospitals in Washington during the war, as is shown by references to his operations and reports in the medical and surgical history of the war. Died Oct. 14, 1898.

1850. John Ordronaux: Soon after the breaking out of the Civil War he was appointed by Governor Morgan, of New York, surgeon to examine drafted men from the City of Brooklyn for admission to the army. In April, 1863, he was commissioned by President Lincoln surgeon to the Board of Enrolment of the First Congressional District of New York. About this time he published the first American work on military hygiene, entitled "Hints on Health in Armies," which was followed by "A Manual for Military Surgeons." Between the publication of these two volumes he went to Europe, and collected material for a "Report on Pensions and Disabled Soldiers," founded upon the military systems of European governments. This report, which was intended for the use of the Committees on Military Affairs of the Senate and House, was the result of over a year's labor and correspondence with foreign governments. On the last call for troops Dr. Ordronaux accepted the position of surgeon of the Fifteenth Regiment New York Militia, and started for the field, but was detained with his regiment, guarding the approaches to New York Harbor, at Fort Richmond, until the unfortunate conflict between the governor of New York and the Secretary of War resulted in the disbandment of the regiment, after the short service of a month.

1850. Sam Gerrish Dearborn, D.M.C.: Surgeon Eighth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers. Appointed Oct. 15, 1861, mustered in Dec. 25, 1861. Resigned Aug. 19, 1862. Appointed by the governor of New Hampshire Sept. 29, 1864, to visit the sick in the lines in front of Petersburg, Va., and was on duty in hospital service in Ninth and Eighteenth Army Corps during the winter of 1864-1865. Commissioned surgeon of Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, but declined appointment March 14, 1865. His service as surgeon of the Eighth New Hampshire was with the Army of the Gulf, under command of General Butler. Died May 8, 1903.

1850. James Danforth Folsom, D.M.C.: Was commissioned Nov. 4, 1862, surgeon of the Seventeenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and served as such until April 16, 1863, when he was mustered out.

1850. Charles Kinney, D.M.C.: Surgeon in the U. S. Army. No information has been obtained concerning the length of service. Died Feb. 15, 1865, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, Ind. Ter.

1850. Albert Alonzo Moulton, D.M.C.: Was commissioned Aug. 22, 1861, surgeon of the Third New Hampshire Volunteers; after serving about a year was obliged to resign on account of ill health Oct. 31, 1862. He was in the battles of Port Royal and James Island, and other battles in that department, until discharged. Died April 26, 1890.

1850. Moody Cook Tolman, D.M.C.: Was commissioned surgeon of the Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteers June 16, 1862, and resigned Dec. 31, 1864.

1850. John Wheeler: Enlisted in 1864, and served three months in the Carver United States General Hospital, and following this, one month in the field with the Forty-second Massachusetts Volunteers. While in Washington he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, but was forced to decline the commission on account of the precarious state of his health. Died Dec. 21, 1900.

1851. George Bell: Is supposed to have been in the army, but no record of his service can be obtained. Died Sept. 2, 1864.

1851. Richard Baxter Foster: Enlisted as a private Sept 17, 1862, in Company K, First Regiment Nebraska Volunteers, organized at first as infantry, but afterwards transformed to cavalry. He served in this regiment for five months as private and corporal, and saw but one battle, — Cape Girardeau, April 26, 1863. He went before an Examining Board for a position in a colored regiment, and in 1863 was commissioned as first lieutenant in the Sixty-second United States Colored Infantry December 29. He served in this regiment till Jan. 19, 1866, seeing only one more battle, — that of Palmetto Ranch, Tex., May 13, 1865, which was said to have been the last battle of the war. For gallant and meritorious service in this battle he was brevetted captain. Died March 30, 1901.

1851. Nathan Lord: Was a son of Nathan Lord, whom the Alumni of Dartmouth from 1828 to 1863 will always hold in loving remembrance as its honored president. At the breaking out of the war he was appointed a captain of the Seventh Indiana, a three months' regiment, and saw service under General McClellan in West Virginia. He was recommended to Gov. Erastus Fairbanks, by its colonel, as being "as kind and merciful as he was brave and heroic." Governor Fairbanks commissioned him lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Vermont Volunteers in September, 1861, but he had hardly accepted the position when he was taken from it to command the Sixth Vermont, then being organized. His commission of colonel of the Sixth dated Sept. 16, 1861. He served continuously with the regiment as its commander till Dec. 18, 1862, when he resigned on account of ill health. The regiment distinguished itself in the Seven Days' Fight on the Peninsula, and, at the battle of Savage's Station, lost heavily in killed and wounded. Colonel Lord was of commanding presence and a fearless and efficient officer. Died Oct. 16, 1885.

1851. Redfield Proctor: Was of revolutionary stock, his grandfather, Capt. Leonard Proctor, having fought under Washington, at Trenton and Monmouth, and on other battlefields of the Revolution. When the Third Regiment of Vermont Volunteers was organized he was appointed by Gov. Erastus Fairbanks its quartermaster, and was mustered into the service, at St. Johnsbury, June 19, 1861, and served with the regiment in the vicinity of Washington till September 25, when he was appointed major of the Fifth Vermont Volunteers. He served in this capacity till July 11, 1862, when he resigned to accept the colonelcy of the Fifteenth Vermont Volunteers (a nine months' regiment), being commissioned Sept. 26, 1862. His record with the Third and Fifth Regiments was a part of the history of the First Vermont Brigade, of which every Vermonter is justly proud, and he was connected with it till after the Seven Days' Fight on the Peninsula. The service of the Second Vermont Brigade was mainly in the Department of Washington, commanded by General Casey, the brigade being commanded first by Gen. E. H. Stoughton, and afterwards by Gen. Geo. J. Stannard. Its duties were not arduous, consisting principally of guarding the Orange and Alexandria Railroad until June, 1863, when Meade's and Lee's armies moved towards Pennsylvania on parallel lines and fought the decisive battle of Gettysburg. The Second Vermont Brigade joined the Army of the Potomac at Emmettsburg, and was assigned to the First Corps. Soon after the battle, the time of the Fifteenth Regiment having expired, it returned to Vermont,

and Colonel Proctor was mustered out with it Aug. 8, 1863. As an officer Colonel Proctor was dignified, courteous, and kind, an excellent disciplinarian, but easily approachable by officers and men. In 1889 he was made Secretary of War by President Harrison, resigning on his election to the U. S. Senate.

1851. John Richards: Enlisted from Pittston, Lucerne Co., Pa., June 27, 1863, as a private in Company A, Forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and discharged for disability Aug. 3, 1863. Died March 15, 1892.

1851. Henry Charles Blanchard, D.M.C.: Was commissioned major of the Seventy-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers April 24, 1862, and was promoted to lieutenant-colonelcy of the same regiment Jan. 7, 1863; was in many important battles and was wounded at Cedar Mountain; resigned his commission April 12, 1863, in consequence of wounds received while in service. Died Aug. 21, 1881, at Jamestown, N. Y.

1851. Hadley Bradley Fowler, D.M.C.: Was commissioned surgeon of the Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers Aug. 28, 1862; was captured by Stuart's Cavalry at Warrenton, Va., in the same year; returned to the regiment the following December and remained with it till the 1st of May, 1863; was detailed to take charge of the Third Division, Third Corps Hospital, during the battle of Chancellorsville. On the march to Gettysburg was detailed as operating surgeon of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps, and remained in this position at the battle of Gettysburg and Wapping Heights, after which the Twelfth Regiment was sent to Point Lookout, Md., to establish a prison hospital, of which Dr. Fowler had the first charge, remaining with the regiment until May 10, 1864, when the regiment was transferred to the Army of the James. May 16 following was operating surgeon for the Second Brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, and at the Battle of Drury's Bluff was promoted to chief operator of the corps, and held that position till the battle of Cold Harbor, at which time he was ordered to take charge of the Eighteenth Army Corps Hospital, which position he held till the following September, when a general hospital for the Army of the James was ordered to be built at Point of Rocks, Va., of which Dr. Fowler had the superintendence. This position he held until the close of the war. Was in the battle of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wapping Heights, Bermuda Hundred, Swift Creek, Drury's Bluff, and Cold Harbor. From November, 1864, to the close of the war, he was in command of the post at Bermuda and Point of Rocks. Died at Bristol, N. H., Jan. 11, 1893.

1851. Obadiah Jackson Hall, D.M.C.: Was for a short time surgeon in the Thirty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteers in the winter of 1861 and 1862, when his health failed and he was obliged to resign his position. Died, 1868.

1851. Albert Newman, D.M.C.: Was commissioned surgeon of the Third Regiment Kansas Volunteers July 29, 1861; served with this regiment at Fort Scott, Kan., and vicinity until April 19, 1862, when the Third and Fourth Kansas Regiments were consolidated and named the Tenth. Surgeon Newman was then assigned to duty at Post Hospital at Leavenworth, Kan., and shortly afterwards was detailed as acting surgeon of the First Regiment Kansas Volunteers; was on duty with this regiment in Kentucky and Tennessee until January, 1863, when he was ordered to report to the commanding officer Department of Missouri; was then assigned to duty as medical director First Division Army of the

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Frontier, headquarters at Springfield, Mo., where he served until July 25, 1863, when he was mustered out of service.

1851. Samuel Henry Melcher, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon Fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry May 7, 1861; afterwards acted as brigade surgeon of the First Brigade Missouri State Militia December, 1861; surgeon in charge of Hickory Street Hospital, McDowell's College (rebel prison), and United States Marine General Hospital, 1862; medical director, Army of the Frontier, winter of 1862-1863; surgeon in charge of Ironton General Hospital in the spring of 1863; was commissioned lieutenant-colonel Sixth Missouri Cavalry May 1863, and appointed acting assistant inspector general, Department of the Missouri, on the staff of Major-Generals Schofield and Rosecrans, until October, 1864; was acting aide-de-camp to Major-General Pleasanton during the Price campaign in Missouri in 1864; was post commander at Jefferson City, Mo., in December, 1864; was in the battles of Carthage, Mo., July 5, 1861, Dug. Spring, Mo., Aug. 2, 1861, Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10, 1861, Springfield, Jan. 8, 1863, and the skirmishes and battles during the Price campaign in 1864; mustered out Dec. 24, 1864.

1852. John Bell: Was commissioned, Aug. 26, 1861, as assistant surgeon in the regular army, having been examined by a Medical Board sitting at New York. Was first attached to the Sixth Cavalry, at Hyattsville, Md.; was taken sick Nov. 1, 1861, and confined several weeks in Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, with typhoid fever. Upon recovery he was assigned to duty in the hospital. In 1862 he was stationed in the United States General Hospital, at Port Royal, S. C.; in 1863 with the First Artillery, Beaufort, S. C. Late in 1863 he was, at his own request, sent into the field, being transferred to the Army of the Potomac, Fifth Corps, Artillery Brigade, Battery D. In 1864 he was attached to the Seventeenth United States Infantry, Army of the Potomac. Thence he was transferred to the Eighth United States Infantry, then stationed at Lafayette Barracks, Md. In 1865 he was made surgeon in charge of the General Hospital at Annapolis Junction, Md., where he remained until the close of the war and subsequent breaking up of the hospital, when he was sent to Fort Jefferson, Fla., where he remained till June 24, 1867, when, on account of ill health, he resigned his commission. Died Nov. 13, 1883.

1852. Enoch Blanchard: Was appointed, early in 1862, assistant surgeon of the Seventh Vermont Volunteers, and went with it to the Department of the Gulf, in General Butler's New England Division; was promoted to surgeon of the same regiment Sept. 15, 1862, and was with the regiment during all its movements. He was present at the capture of New Orleans, Baton Rouge, first siege of Vicksburg, and various movements in Louisiana, at the capture of Mobile and its defences, and in the subsequent campaign in the interior of Alabama. He afterwards went to Brownsville, Tex., and left the service Sept. 15, 1865. He was on the staff of the commanding general of the District of West Florida, and also, later, on the staff of the commanding officer of the forces north of the Rio Grande. Died March 11, 1889.

1852. George Clary: Appointed assistant surgeon Thirteenth Connecticut Infantry Nov. 9, 1861; mustered into service Feb. 18, 1862; promoted surgeon May 23, 1863. He was at the battles of Georgia Landing, La., and Irish Bend, La., April 14, 1863; battle of Cane River Crossing, La., April 23, 1864; battle of Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; and Cedar Creek, Va., Oct.

19, 1864. He was mustered out with the regiment April 25, 1866.

1852. **George Avery Crosby:** At the breaking out of the war Mr. Crosby was engaged on the Callao and Chincha Islands where he was superintending the erection of hospital buildings for the government. When the news came that the country was engaged in civil war, he dropped his humanitarian work at once, and took passage for the United States. On his arrival he was drafted, but furnished a substitute, and then repairing to Newburyport, Mass., offered his services to the surgeon-general, which were accepted. For three years he was in active service in camp and field, paying his own expenses throughout the time. Died Jan. 30, 1888.

1852. **Carlton Pennington Frost:** Was commissioned surgeon of the Fifteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers Oct. 2, 1862, and mustered into the United States service Oct. 22, 1862, at Brattleboro. He resigned his commission May 3, 1863. The regiment was commanded by Col. Redfield Proctor (Dart. Coll. 1851) and was a part of the Second Vermont Brigade, commanded by Generals Stoughton and Stannard. The service of the regiment was mainly in the Department of Washington, and consisted in doing guard duty along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. During his connection with the regiment, Surgeon Frost was known as a faithful, conscientious officer. After his resignation he served until June 15, 1865, as examining surgeon at the draft rendezvous at Woodstock, Vt. Died May 24, 1896.

1852. **Charles Edward Hovey:** At the breaking out of the war he was president of the Normal University of Illinois. During the summer vacation of 1861 he went to Washington City, and was a spectator at the first battle of Bull Run. He was so stirred with its results that he hurried home and enlisted for the war, along with two companies of his own students and eight companies from the students and their friends of other colleges and schools of the State. By a vote of the soldiers Mr. Hovey was recommended for colonel, and was appointed colonel of the regiment — which became the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry — to rank as such from Aug. 15, 1861. His first engagement was in the battle of Fredericktown, Mo.; his first experience in constructing defences was in the building of Fort Hovey, at the outpost south of Pilot Knob, between the villages of Ironton and Arcadia. He earned his promotion from colonel to brigadier-general at the battle of Cache River, at Hill's Plantation, near Cotton Plant, in Arkansas, where his advance — about 500 strong — having run up against Rust's Rebels — about 5000 strong — and been driven back, was hurriedly reformed, part of them in ambush, and utterly defeated the whole attacking party. The enemy fled from the field in great disorder, and did not stop running until they placed White River between themselves and their pursuers. One report says: "The rebels did not stop running until they had gone eight miles south of Little Rock." General Steele's Official Report says: "Colonel Hovey advanced with eight companies of infantry, and his own brigade and one small steel gun, and encountered the enemy in considerable force. A fierce engagement ensued in which the enemy was defeated and totally routed, with great loss on his part." The Official Rebel Report — General Hindman's — says: "General Rust's forces amounted to about 5000 effectives. Curtis's advance crossed Cache River and attacked General Rust, whose command, after an engagement of about thirty minutes, retreated in great disorder across White River." General Hovey commanded the brigade on the extreme

left, next to Haines Bluff, in Sherman's assaults on Vicksburg Heights from Chickasaw Bayou, in December, 1862, and the brigade on the extreme right of the Union forces at the capture of Arkansas Post, in 1863, where he was twice wounded. He was brevetted major-general, to rank from March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services in battle, particularly at Arkansas Post, Jan. 11, 1863." While encamped at Young's Point, opposite Vicksburg, he was prostrated with malarial fever, from which he did not recover for years. He left the service May 2, 1863. Died Nov. 7, 1897.

1852. **Edward Center Kinsman:** Is supposed to have been in the army, but there is no record of his service to be obtained. Died, 1871.

1852. **John Johnson Ladd:** Was appointed, from New Hampshire, additional paymaster United States Volunteers, with rank of major, July 2, 1864, and mustered out Nov. 1, 1865. Died Jan. 27, 1889.

1852. **Joseph Warren Odell:** In July, 1863, was ordered by the medical director in Boston to report to the commanding officer at Fort Preble, Portland Harbor, Me., to take charge of the hospital at that station, as acting assistant surgeon. This station was at the time recruiting station for the Seventeenth Regiment U. S. Army. His entire service was at this fort, and ended in July, 1865.

1852. **James Colby Dorr, D.M.C.:** Left his home in March, 1861, and proceeded to Washington as a volunteer; was appointed to a position in Mount Pleasant Hospital, and served there until June, 1861. Having passed an examination before a board of twelve surgeons was commissioned by President Lincoln as brigade surgeon of United States Volunteers. He then took supervisory charge of eight hospitals in Washington, and served in this capacity for a year. A change then taking place in the hospital system, Dr. Dorr was made medical purveyor in the Department of Tennessee, in which position he was actively engaged for two years; he was then forced to resign by reason of ill health and return home. Died Sept. 18, 1880.

1852. **Melvin John Hyde, D.M.C.:** Was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Second Regiment Vermont Volunteers Sept. 12, 1863; promoted surgeon Aug. 1, 1864; mustered out July 15, 1865. The Second Vermont was a part of the Vermont Brigade, belonging to the Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac. In August, 1863, it was ordered to New York City to aid in quelling expected riots. It was here that Assistant Surgeon Hyde joined the regiment. He was connected with it during the Battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and the siege of Petersburg, and in the Shenandoah campaign, remaining with it till the last men were mustered out. Died, 1874.

1852. **William Buzzell Reynolds, D.M.C.:** Enlisted as a private in Company F, Second Regiment, Berdan's Sharpshooters, and was mustered into service Nov. 26, 1861; was made a sergeant at the organization of the company, and was commissioned assistant surgeon of the regiment Dec. 5, 1861; promoted to surgeon Aug. 12, 1863. Maj. E. T. Rowell (Dart. Coll. 1861) says of him: "Dr. Reynolds was in the front rank of army surgeons, in skill and devotion to duty, furnished by New Hampshire, during the war, and was considered one of the best surgeons in our corps." Died Jan. 11, 1877, at Lynn, Mass.

1852. **Wentworth Ricker Richardson, D.M.C.:** Was commissioned assistant surgeon of the U. S. Navy (date unknown), and was ordered to Key West, Fla., in July, 1864. During the season of the yellow fever

epidemic he was stricken with the disease and died July 20, 1864.

1853. Clarence Linden Burnett: Was in the practice of the law in Wall St., N. Y., at the breaking out of the war, and in January, 1862, applied for a position in the navy, and received orders to report on board of the U. S. gunboat "Kennebec" as paymaster. Dec. 1, 1863, he was off Mobile, and February, 1864, had "been more than two years in the service of his country on board ship, witnessing and aiding the encouraging progress implied in the fact that when he went out our government had no foothold in the Gulf, west of the Tortugas, except Ship Island; while in two years only Mobile and Galveston remained to be occupied." About the last of May, 1864, he was transferred to the U. S. Receiving Ship "North Carolina," Brooklyn navy yard, where he was on duty until the 22d of August following. Died, 1883.

1853. Charles Monroe Chase: Was connected with the Thirteenth Illinois Infantry as bandmaster, on a special contract for three months. Died Nov. 1, 1902.

1853. Alpheus Benning Crosby: Was commissioned surgeon of the First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers May 1, 1861; promoted to brigade surgeon Aug. 12, 1861, and assigned as division surgeon on Gen. Charles P. Stone's staff; afterwards served as medical director on the staffs of General Sedgwick, Casey, and Peck successively. Participated in the battle of Bull Run, the seven days' fighting before Richmond, Va., in June, 1862, and in all the principal engagements of the Army of the Potomac up to the second battle of Bull Run. Resigned his commission June 30, 1862. Was reappointed by the Secretary of War in the September following, but declined the appointment. Died Aug. 16, 1877, at Hanover, N. H.

1853. Calvin Gross Hollenbush: In November, 1856, was examined for surgeon and passed before the Army Board, in St. Louis, Mo., there being twenty-two candidates, of whom only two passed a satisfactory examination. Was ordered as surgeon to California in March, 1857, and sent to a post in the extreme north of the State — Fort Crook, Shasta Co. Here he remained three years, and in May, 1860, returned home on sick leave, and repaired to Magnolia, Fla., to spend the winter. In March, 1861, the sick leave having expired, he reported his health better, and able to go to the assistance of another surgeon, and accordingly he was ordered to Fort Pickens, Fla., garrisoned by seventy men all told. In May, 1861, after the re-enforcement of Fort Pickens, he was ordered to Governor's Island, N. Y., where he remained till the 1st of August following, his health being still very poor. On that day he started from New York to go to his old home at Freeburg, Pa., but died soon after his arrival — Aug. 6, 1861.

1853. John Augustus Lamson: In 1862 was appointed surgeon of the Forty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and went into camp, but resigned his position before the regiment left for the seat of war, on account of impaired health. During the rest of that year he was under appointment as surgeon to examine volunteers. In July, 1863, he was appointed assistant examining surgeon under the conscription act, and in September, 1863, was physician to the Discharged Soldiers' Home.

1853. Valentine B. Oakes: Enlisted in Minnesota Dec. 23, 1861, as a private in the regular army, Company B, Twelfth Infantry, afterwards a part of the First Brigade, Sykes' Division, Army of the Potomac; was promoted to sergeant, but was killed, as is sup-

posed, June 27, 1862, in the battle of Gaines Mills before Richmond. A comrade wrote to his sister as follows, letter being dated July 5, 1862: "Your letter came for your brother by to-day's mail, but he was not here to receive it. On Friday of last week, June 27th, we were called up in line of battle to receive the enemy. They came on and we fought about two hours, when the enemy made a desperate charge on our right flank, driving us back, and killing a great many; the men went in every direction. Your brother when last seen was across the Chickahominy, with a few others. The rebels were then charging in that direction, but your brother said he would die before he gave up, and it is supposed he was there killed or taken prisoner. He has not been seen or heard from since." That is the last known of him.

1853. Moses Thurston Runnels: Was appointed in the spring of 1864 as captain's clerk under Capt., afterwards U. S. Admiral, Theo. P. Greene, U. S. Navy, and served nearly four months in the East Gulf Squadron, chiefly on board the U. S. S. "San Jacinto," till sent home on account of yellow fever breaking out at Key West, Fla. Though participating in no naval engagements, he had his regularly assigned duties on board ship, drew his allotted share of prize-money for blockade runners captured, was dressed in the United States naval uniform, and was honorably discharged. Died March 18, 1902.

1853. Nathaniel Lord Upham: In 1861-1862 was pastor of a church at Flemington, N. J., filling the place of the former pastor, who had gone to the front as chaplain. While there the Thirty-fifth New Jersey Veteran Volunteers was raised, of which he became the chaplain, and went with them to Washington, and from there to Cincinnati and Kentucky. The regiment then went up the Tennessee River to Pittsburg Landing, and later from Union City, Tenn., to Vicksburg; then moved across the State to Meridian, Miss., in connection with the Seventeenth Army Corps, Gen. Frank P. Blair commanding. Returning from there, the regiment was in the Atlanta campaign and with Sherman on his march to the sea, being attached to the First Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, under the command of General McPherson, and after his death under the command of Gen. O. O. Howard. Chaplain Upham writes that no regiment, to his knowledge, was called to pass through more vicissitudes, in eight months preparatory to the Atlanta movement, making and breaking camp in seven different States, besides crossing two on foot — Mississippi and Alabama, and Mississippi twice. The loss of the regiment was very heavy at Resaca, Ga., while engaged in forcing General Johnston back along the railroad from Dalton; after which, with the exception of a brief delay at Kenesaw Mountain, in July and August, the regiment was practically under fire to the September following, when the city was evacuated.

1853. Edward Jessup Wood: Was commissioned as captain on the 25th of November, 1861, having previously raised a company for the Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry, then rendezvousing at Goshen. The regiment left camp early in 1862, and was stationed at Paducah, Ky., till the latter part of April, in post and garrison duty, during which time Captain Wood was provost marshal of the city. The regiment was present during the siege and evacuation of Corinth, Miss., by the rebels under Beauregard. Its mettle was first tested Sept. 19, 1862, at Iuka, Miss.,

where a single brigade withstood the attack of Price's whole army for nearly three hours, forcing them to withdraw under cover of night. It lost forty killed, and heavily in wounded, among the latter Col. John B. Sanborn (a Dartmouth student in 1862). The Forty-eighth also participated in the battle of Corinth Oct. 3 and 4, 1862. A vacancy occurring, Captain Wood received a commission as major Oct. 20, 1862. In November the regiment formed a part of the expedition under General Grant, which started for the rear of Vicksburg, Miss., by land, but Van Dorn's successful raid on Holly Springs caused the expedition to be abandoned at Granada, Miss. Concentrating near Memphis, Tenn., it was afterwards assigned to the Seventeenth Army Corps, under Major-General McPherson, and embarking March 1, 1863, from Memphis, it shared in the Yazoo Pass expedition, and finally made the march from Milliken's Bend, La., above Vicksburg, to a point opposite Grand Gulf below, crossed the river, and was in all but one of the battles of that brief but glorious campaign, which terminated in the close investment and subsequent fall of Vicksburg. In April, 1863, Major Wood was appointed to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment, and in July, 1863, to the colonelcy. In September, 1863, as a part of Gen. John E. Smith's division, was ordered up the river from Vicksburg to Helena, to support General Steele's advance on Little Rock, and subsequently as a part of General Sherman's Fifteenth Army Corps, to march across the country to re-enforce our army at Chattanooga, Tenn., arriving in time to assist in that important campaign. In December, 1863, he wrote to the secretary of his class that "the gallant few of the regiment that were left — only 200 being fit for duty — are ready to re-enlist as veteran volunteers." Died, 1873.

1853. Charles Augustus Young: While professor in Western Reserve College, Hudson O., having previously drilled a company of students for eight months, he offered his services to Governor Tod. In June, 1862, he was elected and commissioned captain, and mustered in with his men as Company B, Eighty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, and assigned to State service, and was occupied at Camp Chase, near Columbus, till Aug. 26, 1862, guarding rebel prisoners, when they were detailed as escort to about twelve hundred who were paroled and sent to Vicksburg for exchange. This was a very long and unpleasant trip, running the gauntlet of guerillas, though under a flag of truce, but the regiment arrived safely at camp October 1, with a loss during the service of only two of its men. He was mustered out Oct. 5, 1862. After the dissolution of the regiment as a three months' organization, Captain Young was offered a commission as major in the regiment — which was re-organized for three years — but declined to accept it.

1853. Roscoe Lincoln Harlow, D.M.C.: Was commissioned Sept. 20, 1862, assistant surgeon Twenty-fourth Regiment Maine Volunteers for nine months; promoted to surgeon Nov. 29, 1862; mustered out of service Aug. 25, 1863, by reason of expiration of term. His service was in the Department of the Gulf on the lower Mississippi. During his short military career he contracted disease from which he afterwards died, June 3, 1885.

1853. Emery Glidden Judkins, D.M.C.: Was commissioned in November, 1861, acting assistant surgeon in the navy and assigned to the ship "Morning Light"; resigned in April, 1862. Died, June 29, 1863.

1853. Charles Clifford Smith, D.M.C.: Was commissioned Aug.

28, 1862, first assistant surgeon Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers; was in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.; mustered out Feb. 8, 1863. Died April 17, 1890.

1853. Non-Grad. Charles Sullivan Blood: Was corporal of Company A, Seventh Regiment, enrolled Missouri Militia, and served a short time in the Union service.

1854. Henry McCobb Bacon: Was appointed hospital steward U. S. Army in December, 1862, and assigned to Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., as quartermaster's steward. In May, 1863, was ordered to Douglass Hospital, in Washington, as commissary steward. In August, 1864, was ordered to the office of the Medical Director's Department at Washington, and was mustered out from there, at the expiration of his term of service, December, 1865. Died Dec. 7, 1899.

1854. Joseph Clark: Was appointed captain of Company A, Sixth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers Nov. 30, 1861, and resigned his commission April 14, 1862.

The regiment served during Captain Clark's connection with it in Burnside's expedition to Roanoke Island.

1854. George Anthony Collamore: Was commissioned Aug. 19, 1862, surgeon One Hundredth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in the field, in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and North Carolina, until July 3, 1865. He was at the siege of Knoxville, in the Atlanta campaign, and at the battles of Franklin and Nashville. He was transferred to North Carolina, and was at the surrender of Gen. J. E. Johnston. The regiment was in the First Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. At the close of the war he was surgeon of the division.

1854. Hiram Benjamin Crosby: Enlisted Aug. 23, 1862, in Company C, Eighteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, and was transferred August 26 to the Twenty-first Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, and commissioned lieutenant and adjutant the same day; promoted to major Sept. 3, 1862; lieutenant-colonel June 8, 1864; colonel, June 28, 1864.

The regiment was attached to the Ninth Army Corps and Colonel Crosby served for a time on the staff of Gen. O. B. Wilcox.

Colonel Crosby won reputation as a military engineer and was occupied as such during the fall of 1863 in the reconstruction of the fortifications at Newbern and Little Washington, N. C. He rejoined his regiment in the spring of 1864, and served with it in the Army of the James until his discharge on the 14th of September, 1864.

1854. John Eaton: Was appointed chaplain of the Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in the autumn of 1861 he was taken prisoner at Lexington, Mo. When our troops retired from Springfield, Mo., he volunteered to stay behind with Col., afterwards Maj.-Gen., J. W. Fuller, of Toledo, O., who was sick and expected to die; becoming again a prisoner in the Confederate lines, and while there was called upon to preach to Confederate soldiers. The colonel, however, recovered, and they were both allowed to reach the Union lines at Rolla in safety. In 1862 he became brigade sanitary inspector. He was appointed by General Grant, Nov. 11, 1862, to be superintendent of the colored people, who came into his lines by thousands and tens of thousands in Northern Alabama, Western Tennessee, and Northern Mississippi. His supervision extended with the operations of the Army of the Tennessee from Cairo to the mouth of the Red River and up the Arkansas to Fort Smith, and came to embrace also the care of the thousands of white refugees

that flocked to the Federal lines, and who were furnished food, clothing, and medicines, and sent to places of safety. He had an office and force of assistants at each military post. Under his administration the colored people were, as far as possible, made self-supporting, and all possible forms of industry were devised for them. They were cooks, nurses in the hospitals, laborers in the army; and thousands of cabins were built, wood cut, cotton, corn, and vegetables raised. Marriage obligations were enforced, schools were established, in which benevolent teachers from the North did great service. These schools became largely self-supporting. His camps, it is estimated, furnished over 70,000 colored soldiers. General Grant, in his personal memoirs, refers to this service of Chaplain Eaton as follows: "It was at this point, probably, where the first idea of a Freedmen's Bureau took its origin. Orders of the government prohibited the expulsion of the negroes from the protection of the army when they came in voluntarily. Humanity forbade allowing them to starve. . . . The plantations were all deserted; the cotton and corn were ripe; men, women, and children above ten years of age could be employed in saving these crops. To do this work with contrabands, or to have it done, organization under a competent chief was necessary. On inquiring for such a man, Chaplain Eaton, now and for many years the very able United States Commissioner of Education, was suggested. He proved as efficient in that field as he has since done in his present one." Oct. 9, 1863, he was mustered out as chaplain of the Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Oct. 10, 1863, he was mustered in as colonel of the Sixty-third United States Colored Infantry. Was appointed brigadier-general by brevet March 13, 1865; and May 27, 1865, assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and ordered to Washington, D. C. He was mustered out and honorably discharged from the service Dec. 20, 1865.

1854. Simeon Dow Farnsworth: Was appointed from New Hampshire additional paymaster United States Volunteers, with rank of major, Nov. 26, 1862. Resigned April 26, 1864. He died at Prairie du Chien, Wis., March 6, 1868.

1854. Daniel Hall: Was appointed in March, 1862, captain and aide-de-camp in U. S. Army on the staff of Gen. J. C. Fremont; after General Fremont's removal from command, he was transferred to the staff of Gen. A. W. Whipple, commanding the military defences of Arlington Heights. In September, General Whipple joined the Army of the Potomac. During the Antietam campaign Captain Hall served with General Whipple, commanding the Third Division, Third Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, and participated in the campaigns of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. General Whipple being killed at Chancellorsville, Captain Hall was then transferred to the staff of Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding the Eleventh Army Corps, and was with him in the campaign and battle of Gettysburg. He served in various staff capacities until the winter of 1863, and in 1864 was appointed provost marshal of the First District of New Hampshire, and continued as such till the end of the war, enlisting 4000 men in the army and navy. He was slightly wounded at Gettysburg.

1854. Franklin Aretas Haskell: Was appointed, June 20, 1861, adjutant of the Sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers. This regiment was a part of the famous Iron Brigade of the Army of the Potomac. Lieutenant Haskell was connected with this organization, or served as aide to Gen. John Gibbon, until February, 1864, when he was commis-

sioned colonel of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Regiment, which was assigned to General Hancock's corps. The regiment joined the Army of the Potomac a short time before General Grant advanced on Richmond in May, 1864. In the bloody battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, Colonel Haskell was killed while fighting at the head of his regiment. None of the graduates of Dartmouth who served in the Union Army had a more splendid record than Colonel Haskell. The Iron Brigade was one of the best known organizations in the army, and had for commanders such soldiers as General Gibbon and General Bragg. While connected with this brigade, or on the staffs of various generals, Lieutenant Haskell participated in all the battles in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged until his promotion. It was at Gettysburg, however, that he showed such conspicuous gallantry as to merit the highest encomiums from Generals Hancock and Gibbon. In General Hancock's official report of the battle he says: "I desire particularly to refer to the services of a gallant young officer, First Lieut. F. A. Haskell, aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Gibbon, who, at a critical period of the battle when the contending forces were but fifty or sixty yards apart, believing that an example was necessary, and ready to sacrifice his life, rode between the contending lines with the view to giving encouragement to ours, and led it forward, he being at that moment the only mounted officer in a similar position. He was slightly wounded and his horse was shot in several places."

General Gibbon says in his report: "I desire to call particular attention to the manner in which several of the subordinate reports mention the services of my gallant aide, Lieut. F. A. Haskell, and to add my testimony to his valuable services. It has always been a source of regret to me that our military system offers no plan for rewarding his merits and services as they deserve." In a private letter to the compiler of this sketch dated Oct. 26, 1894, General Gibbon says: "Haskell was a magnificent soldier whose career was a very promising one, and he would undoubtedly have risen to higher rank, I think, but for his death. He served on my staff for over a year; was with me at Gettysburg, and in my opinion had more to do with the repulse of Pickett's charge than any other *one* man in our army."

After the battle of Gettysburg Haskell wrote his brother a very full account of the battle, which is as graphic and thrilling as anything that has been published.

Some of his sentences show that General Gibbon's estimate of his services was correct, and that he well deserved the promotion that soon came to him.

A brief quotation will suffice to show how fully he appreciated the situation at the crucial hour, and rose to the occasion. The time was during Pickett's famous assault, and when Webb's brigade seemed to be wavering:

"The larger portion of Webb's brigade, there by the group of trees and the angles of the wall, was breaking from the cover of their works, and without orders or reason, with no hand lifted to check them, was falling back, a fear-stricken flock of confusion! The fate of Gettysburg hung upon a spider's single thread!

"A great, magnificent passion came on me at the instant, — not one that overpowers and confounds, but one that blanches the face and sublimes every sense and faculty. My sword, that had always hung idle by my side, the sign of rank only, in every battle, I drew, bright and gleaming, — the signal of command. All rules and proprieties

were forgotten; all considerations of person and danger and safety despised. I ordered these men to halt and face about and fire, and they heard my voice and gathered my meaning and obeyed my command."

1854. Rufus Osgood Mason: Was appointed acting assistant surgeon U. S. Navy Oct. 21, 1861, and reported to Commander Samuel L. Breese, Brooklyn navy yard, Oct. 25, 1861. He was ordered to U. S. S. "Santiago de Cuba" Oct. 28, 1861; was detached; ship went out of service about Jan. 15, 1864. He resigned Feb. 3, 1864. He kept a journal throughout, which he now has. Dr. Mason was the only medical officer serving on board the "Santiago de Cuba" during the entire time she was in commission, and the service was a very active and often arduous one, the vessel being nearly always on detached and special duty in the Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea, amongst the Bahamas and West India Islands, and cruising in the Atlantic north of these islands. The vessel sailed from New York Nov. 11, 1861, under sealed orders, with Commander D. B. Ridgely in command. Her orders took her first to Havana, and then into the Gulf of Mexico, where, Dec. 7, 1861, were captured the Confederate agents, Zachery and Rogers. They were on board a vessel flying the English flag, disguised as sailors; but, being recognized by some of the officers, they were permitted to change their clothing, and were then taken on board the "Santiago de Cuba." Rogers was so profane and abusive that it was necessary to put him in irons; Zachery was collapsed with fear. A search resulted in finding a large amount of Confederate bonds and money and memoranda of armies and army stores to be purchased, pilot-charts for Confederate ports to which they were to be taken, and the names of the vessels to be employed, one of which, the "Victory," had been already captured, and a prize crew was taking her into port. The prisoners were taken in irons and delivered over to the commander of the fort. At this time the merchant marine was greatly disturbed by the depredations of the formidable Confederate cruiser "290," afterwards known as the "Alabama." The orders were to search for this vessel, and, if found, to engage and capture or destroy her. For nearly six months while on this duty, the "Santiago" met the outward bound California steamers from New York at Mariguana, near the Northern limit of the Bahamas, and convoyed them through the narrow passages amongst these islands, where the Confederate cruisers might lie in wait and easily capture or destroy them. At one time the "Santiago" was ordered to report to Admiral Farragut at Ship Island, to join the expedition against New Orleans, but before the expedition sailed was sent on other duty, just missing that brilliant and important enterprise. While the "Santiago de Cuba" was in commission she captured nine vessels. The incidents connected with the capture of some of these vessels were very amusing and interesting. April 23, 1862, the "Santiago de Cuba" had an exciting though fruitless chase, the hope being nothing less than to capture the Confederate gunboat "Nashville." She was cruising in the Atlantic far off the Carolina coast, when a steamer was made out away to the north and west. At first she came down to look the Federals over, to see if the "Santiago de Cuba" might be one of the California steamers, and a handsome prize for her; but on making out the vessels she lost no time in changing her course and showing her heels with all possible speed. The "Santiago de Cuba" also made her out at the same time, and commenced a

most exciting race. She was soon seen sending down her topmasts, and clearing away everything that could mar her speed; the "Santiago de Cuba" did the same, and everything that could make hotter fires was used without stint. It was afterwards learned that the "Nashville" tore up her bulkheads and cabin woodwork to increase the speed; and the firemen on the "Santiago de Cuba" put in the pork, or whatever would best serve. In this case the labor was fruitless. The ship had already been too long without being overhauled and repaired, and it was impossible for her to obtain the necessary speed; and as evening came on the enemy gradually drew away and disappeared. It was some consolation, however, to capture, that same evening, a schooner with 160 bales of cotton aboard, and two days later the "Ella Warley."

1854. Reuben Delevan Mussey: Was commissioned captain U. S. Army in June, 1861, and served in Kentucky under Generals Anderson, Buell, Rosecrans, and Thomas. He was the first regular officer to offer his services in connection with the raising of colored troops, and was promoted to the colonelcy of the One Hundredth United States Colored Troops in June, 1864; became military secretary to President Johnson April, 1865, which position he held till October of that year.

In December, 1865, he resigned both of his commissions, being a brevet colonel in the regular, and brigadier-general in the volunteer, service. General Mussey was instrumental in raising about ten thousand colored troops at Nashville, Tenn. While in the field he distinguished himself as a brave and competent officer. Died May 29, 1892.

1854. Baxter Perry Smith: Enlisted in Company F, Ninth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and mustered into the United States service Aug. 12, 1862. The regiment reached Washington, D. C., Aug. 27, 1862. Sept. 14, 1862, he was in the battle of South Mountain, and September 17 at Antietam. Was detailed for hospital service soon after, and was discharged at Falmouth, Va., Feb. 6, 1863, by reason of disability. Died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 6, 1884.

1854. Bela Nettleton Stevens: Was acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army, and was employed in the hospitals in Washington, D. C., until his death May 5, 1865.

1854. Charles Chester Beckley, D.M.C.: Was commissioned Oct. 1, 1863, as assistant surgeon Fourth New Hampshire Regiment, and was mustered out March 26, 1864. He was stationed at General Hospital No. 10, Beaufort, S. C. Died at Plainfield, N. H., Feb. 18, 1886.

1854. Andrew James Hale Buzzell, D.M.C.: Was appointed assistant surgeon Third New Hampshire Volunteers July 29, 1862; promoted to surgeon Nov. 17, 1862; brevetted lieutenant-colonel United States Volunteers for gallant and meritorious conduct at the storming of Fort Fisher, N. C., to date from March 13, 1865; died March 28, 1865, at Wilmington, N. C.

1854. Andrew Jackson Huntoon, D.M.C.: Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862, in Company E, Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers; commissioned second lieutenant Sept. 8, 1862; first lieutenant Company A, Feb. 9, 1863; captain Company D, Feb. 1, 1864. Wounded May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.; discharged on account of wounds June 15, 1864, Cobbs Hill, Va.

The Twelfth New Hampshire saw very severe service. It was connected with the Twelfth, Third, Eighteenth, and Twenty-fourth Army Corps, and was in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, and was at the occupation of Richmond April 3, 1865.

1854. Yorick Gordon Hurd, D.M.C.: Was commissioned surgeon of the Forty-eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers Dec. 8, 1862. This was a nine months' regiment and served in the Department of the Gulf under General Butler; mustered out Sept. 3, 1863, by reason of expiration of term of service; was in the battles of Plains Store, Donaldsville, siege of Port Hudson. He is said to have been the best equipped regimental surgeon in his division. Died Sept. 24, 1888.

1854. Non-Grad. Samuel Oliver Burnham: Enlisted May 9, 1861, in Company C, Second New Hampshire Infantry; commissioned second lieutenant June 4, 1861; wounded severely May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg, Va.; commissioned captain Company K, Aug. 5, 1862; discharged June 17, 1863; appointed first lieutenant Eleventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps June 15, 1863; mustered in June 18, 1863; transferred to Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps May, 1864; promoted captain Feb. 21, 1865, but did not accept promotion. Paid as first lieutenant to March 31, 1865.

1854. Non-Grad. John Worthington Dewey: Captain of Company C, Second Regiment Berdan's United States Sharpshooters, commissioned in October, 1861; honorably discharged Feb. 20, 1863.

This regiment was composed of eight companies from five different States, Company C being from Pennsylvania. The regiment was raised under authority from the Secretary of War to Colonel Berdan to "muster and organize into companies and regiments all the men he could raise during the next ninety days, from Sept. 28, 1861, and who, on examination, were found equal to the requirements of sharpshooters."

Berdan's Sharpshooters were in nearly all the battles of the Army of the Potomac from date of muster until the surrender at Appomattox, but seldom, if ever, did duty as regimental organizations, being attached to different brigades as sharpshooters.

1855. William Henry Harrison Allen: Was appointed additional paymaster United States Volunteers, with rank of major, by President Lincoln, Sept. 22, 1863, and was stationed at Washington, D. C., until May 30, 1865, during which time he was assigned to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and also the New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, posted in the forts around Washington. May 30, 1865, he was ordered to Philadelphia to pay discharged soldiers and remained there until Dec. 31, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service at his own request. He was constantly on duty from the time of entering to leaving the service. Died April 26, 1893, in New York City.

1855. John Richards Baker: Enlisted in 1862 as orderly sergeant Forty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers. Was with the Banks Expedition in Louisiana and at the siege of Port Hudson during the spring and summer of 1863, and was discharged by expiration of service September, 1863, having been promoted to lieutenant. Died Jan. 30, 1894.

1855. Ira Norton Barnes: Was appointed surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry April 23, 1863, and joined his regiment, which had been assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. W. T. Sherman. He was at the battles of Champion Hills, Big Black River Bridge, and the bloody charges at Vicksburg May 19 and 22, 1863, where his regiment suffered a great loss in killed and wounded. After the surrender of Vicksburg he went with his command to Jackson, Miss., and was in the various engagements in that vicinity. After

returning to Camp Sherman, near Big Black River Bridge, Miss., he was appointed brigade surgeon. In October he embarked with Sherman's army at Vicksburg for Memphis, and from there marched via Corinth, Miss., to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he arrived on the 21st of November. After the battle of Chattanooga his regiment hastened to the relief of General Burnside's army at Knoxville, and then returned to winter quarters Jan. 9, 1864, at Larkinsville, Ala. Feb. 24, 1864, he was appointed surgeon-in-chief of the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, on the staff of Morgan L. Smith. May 1, 1864, he started with the Army of the Tennessee for Resaca and Dallas, Ga., and May 26 was appointed on the operating corps of the Division Field Hospital, and served in that capacity at the battles of Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Ezra Chapel, and Jonesboro, Ga.

He was with Sherman's army on its march to the sea, and was at the storming of Fort McAllister, Ga., Dec. 13, 1864. From Savannah he went by water to Beaufort, N. C., thence to Pocotaligo, and was at the burning of Columbia, S. C., in February. His regiment engaged in its last battle at Bentonville, N. C., in March, 1865. From Goldsboro, N. C., he marched via Raleigh and Richmond to Alexander, Va., participated in the grand review at Washington, D. C., in May, and was mustered out near the same place June 7, 1865. His regiment was never on detached service, but always moved with the Fifteenth Army Corps, and its history is identified with that of the Army of the Tennessee from Memphis, in 1862, to Washington, D. C., in June, 1865.

1855. Samuel Robert Bond: Enlisted in the First Minnesota Regiment, which was called out for three months. The regiment was not mustered in for three months, but for three years or during the war. Mr. Bond went with a special expedition, sent by the War Department, among the Indians and across the plains in 1862, and wrote a journal of the expedition, which was published by congress among the war documents.

1855. Stephen Sergeant Morrill: Was commissioned June 5, 1862, by President Lincoln as hospital chaplain in the U. S. Army, and stationed at Mound City, Ill. He resigned March, 1865, by reason of impaired health. Died May 2, 1878.

1855. David Quigg: Was mustered into the United States service as second lieutenant in the Fourth Illinois Cavalry in the fall of 1861, and served in that regiment until the summer of 1862, when he was appointed major of the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, and in May, 1865, he was promoted to colonel in the same regiment. He was captured on the "Stoneman raid" in August, 1864; was exchanged March, 1865, and mustered out of service July 31, 1865.

1855. Simon Rufus Marston, C.S.D.: Enlisted Aug. 20, 1862, as private Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers; promoted second lieutenant of Company G, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, Sept. 18, 1862. November 26, 1862, he was appointed additional paymaster United States Volunteers, with the rank of major. During the short time he was in the Tenth New Hampshire he was in the battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862, and the various skirmishes on the route thereto. During his services as paymaster he was always at the front and on the frontier. On the 10th of September, 1864, he was detached from the pay district of the Mississippi and ordered to receive $600,000 and proceed with same to Santa Fé, New Mexico, turning the money over to the chief paymaster of New Mexico on his arrival. As the entire route was

practically in the enemy's country the undertaking was extremely hazardous, and the order detailing him for this duty was considered very complimentary, as it set forth the peculiar qualifications necessary to the execution of its instructions. He was mustered out of the service June 30, 1866. Brevetted lieutenant-colonel United States Volunteers to date March 12, 1866.

1855. Sidney Leroy Smith, C.S.D: Entered the U. S. Navy October, 1861; sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., in 1862, in the steam sloop "Kearsarge," and was on board of her when she encountered the "Alabama" off Cherbourg, France, and sunk her. His rank was that of third assistant engineer. In 1866 he was second assistant engineer at Annapolis, Md.

1855. Gates Bezaled Bullard, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon Fifteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers Oct. 2, 1862; promoted to surgeon May 4, 1863; mustered out Aug. 5, 1863, by reason of expiration of term of service. This regiment was commanded by Redfield Proctor (Dart. Coll. 1851), who was afterwards Secretary of War in Pres. Benj. Harrison's cabinet. It was a part of the Second Vermont Brigade, and served in the Department of Washington under Generals Casey and Abercrombie. The brigade was commanded by Generals Stoughton and Stannard, and did duty along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and was in the battle of Gettysburg during a portion of the second day's fight. Surgeon Bullard was with the regiment during the whole of its service, and was a very efficient and popular officer. Died Sept. 4, 1901.

1855. William Jackson Sawin, D.M.C.: Enlisted in the Tenth Massachusetts Regiment, Sept. 7, 1861. Transferred to Company E, Third Vermont Regiment; promoted to assistant surgeon Second Vermont Regiment June 21, 1862; wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Savage's Station June 29, 1862; paroled July 22; promoted surgeon Dec. 18, 1862; mustered out June 29, 1864, at the expiration of three years of service. Surgeon Sawin bore an excellent reputation as a successful operator. Died Dec. 3, 1877.

1855. Non-Grad. Edward Henry Chase: Served as a private in Company C, Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, organized April 22, 1861, under the first call for volunteers. It served in the Shenandoah campaign under Gen. Robert Patterson, and was mustered out of service Aug. 29, 1861.

1856. Henry Foster Anderson: Enlisted in 1862 as second sergeant of Company B, Seventh Squadron, Third Regiment of Rhode Island Cavalry, which was commanded by John L. Thompson of the same class. The squadron was in service about four months; was captured at Harper's Ferry at the time of the first skirmish by General Lee, but cut its way through the lines and made its escape. Died April 24, 1887.

1856. George Washington Bartlett: Was commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry Sept. 25, 1861; was promoted to captain May 2, 1863, and resigned Sept. 12, 1864. During a portion of his service he acted as provost marshal of Beaufort, N. C., and was judge advocate at Newbern; was engaged in the battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, and siege of Petersburg. He was fearless upon the field of battle, and his war record throughout proved him to be a brave soldier, honored and respected by his brother officers, and the men under his command. Died Feb. 4, 1873.

1856. Charles Peter Clark: Was appointed from Massachusetts acting ensign in the U. S. Navy Oct.

3, 1862; acting master, July 18, 1863; acting volunteer lieutenant, on account of highly meritorious services, Aug. 9, 1864; was honorably discharged Nov. 20, 1865. In 1862 he was on duty in West India Squadron; in 1863, in East Gulf Blockading Squadron; in 1864, in the Mississippi Squadron. Died at Nice, France, March 21, 1901.

1856. Amos Noyes Currier: Entered the army Aug. 31, 1861, as a private in Company C, Eighth Iowa Infantry, and participated in the Fremont campaign to Springfield, Mo. In November, 1861, he was in W. H. L. Wallace's command at Shiloh, and was taken prisoner April 6, 1862. In June of the same year he was paroled at Macon, Ga., and sent north by way of Chattanooga and Huntsville. After serving a year as a paroled prisoner at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, he was exchanged, and in December, 1863, was commissioned as first lieutenant and commissary, and served in this capacity under Gen. Fred Steele, in Arkansas, until January, 1865. This last service was largely in garrison, with nothing more serious than light skirmishes. While in the Eleventh Missouri he was offered a commission as captain of Company A, First Regiment Michigan Volunteers (colored), but did not accept the commission. He was mustered out in January, 1865.

1856. James Edwin Johnson: Enlisted early in the war in an Illinois regiment for three months, and afterwards for three years. Served in the field in Missouri, Kansas, and Alabama. Was a long time sick in an army hospital, and finally discharged on account of sickness. Died Nov. 11, 1878.

1856. John Kimball: After serving over two years with the Christian Commission, he was appointed, in 1864, chaplain of Garver Hospital, in Washington, D. C., where he remained until July, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service. Was afterwards appointed superintendent of schools in the Freedmen's Bureau, on the staff of Gen. John Eaton, then with Gen. Charles Howard. His service was in Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia, and he continued with this Department until November, 1869, when he resigned. Died July 2, 1897.

1856. Almond Orlando Leavitt: Was appointed assistant surgeon in the U. S. Navy from New Hampshire July 19, 1861. His last active service was in that year, and he was placed on the retired list June 4, 1862, on account of sickness, and has been on that list since that time.

1856. Francis Brown Lord: Entered the service in the fall of 1861, in the Fifty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, otherwise called the "Railroad Regiment;" was commissioned as major in this regiment, and, the regiment being consolidated with another, he retired in favor of the major of this last regiment. At the time of the Morgan raid in 1863 he was commissioned as major and aide-de-camp on Gov. O. P. Morton's staff, and saw active service at that time, his commission ending with the raid. Died Feb. 10, 1873.

1856. William Bostwick Parsons: Was appointed battalion adjutant Second Kansas Cavalry Dec. 3, 1861; was mustered out Dec. 22, 1862, the office having been abolished by congress; was afterwards employed as clerk in the office of the surgeon general at Washington, D. C., and was detailed at Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade's headquarters, where he remained until the close of the war. Died Jan. 31, 1885.

1856. John Alvin Putney: At the breaking out of the war, was practising law at Memphis, Tenn. His law partner entered the Confederate army and afterwards became a general. Mr. Putney fled to Kentucky

and there assisted in raising the first Union regiment in that State; while there, was appointed post quartermaster, and held that position until the close of the war. Died May 21, 1865.

1856. Levi Parsons Sabin: Enlisted in 1864 as a private soldier in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, where he remained until May, 1865, when, after five months of service, he had a severe attack of rheumatism and was discharged from the service. Died Nov. 10, 1873.

1856. Benjamin Silliman Church, C.S.D.: Early in 1861 was appointed captain of engineers in the Twelfth New York Regiment; at the first advance of the Army of the Potomac, commanded the skirmish line. He is said to have made the first military maps in the enemy's country, and was the first prisoner captured while on this duty. He escaped soon after, and was then detailed to the U. S. Topographical Corps, where he served during the summer campaigns of 1861 and 1863. In the latter year he was obliged to resign his commission on account of ill health, caused by exposure.

1856. Samuel Thompson Durkee, C.S.D.: In September, 1861, enlisted in Battery G, Second Illinois Light Artillery; promoted second lieutenant January, 1862; was in the battle of Union City March, 1862; commanded the battery in the action at Cofferville, Miss., in the fall of 1862; served under Gen. U. S. Grant in his attempt to reach Vicksburg via Holly Springs. His service was at Hickman, Ky., and afterwards in Tennessee. Died July 13, 1896.

1856. Jacob Sharpe, C.S.D.: Before entering Dartmouth College he was a cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point from 1852 to 1855; was appointed second lieutenant Forty-first Infantry, but declined. April 23, 1861, he was appointed first lieutenant Twentieth New York State Militia, and mustered out Aug. 2, 1861. On the 28th of June, 1862, was appointed major Fifty-sixth New York Infantry, on the 13th day of September, 1862, was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and on the 28th day of March, 1863, colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New York Infantry, and mustered out Oct. 23, 1865. Brevetted brigadier-general of United States Volunteers March 13, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Winchester, Va.," where he was shot through the body. Served in the defences of Washington, D. C., in the Fourth Corps, Army of the Potomac, Nineteenth Corps, Department of the Gulf and Army of the Shenandoah, and also in the Department of Georgia. From 1880 to 1890 he was governor of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Milwaukee, Wis. Died April 27, 1892.

1856. Albert Wood, C.S.D.: Was appointed assistant surgeon Twenty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers July 7, 1862, serving in that capacity until Aug. 7, 1863, when he was appointed surgeon of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, and served as such until Nov. 30, 1864, when he resigned; was appointed acting staff surgeon of the U. S. Army Jan. 1, 1865, and served in this capacity until the close of the war. His first service was in the Second Army Corps, next in the Ninth Army Corps, and afterwards in the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac; was with the Ninth Corps during its campaigns in Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia.

1856. Granville Priest Conn, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon Twelfth Regiment Vermont Volunteers Sept. 19, 1862, and was mustered out with the regiment at Brattleboro July 14, 1863. He was with the regiment during its entire term of service, and was

for a considerable period acting surgeon, the surgeon being acting brigade surgeon. The Twelfth Vermont was a part of the Second Vermont Brigade, which served under Generals Stoughton and Stannard in the Department of Washington, and was assigned to the First Army Corps, just preceding the battle of Gettysburg.

1856. Thaddeus Hildreth, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon Third Maine Volunteers and joined the regiment at Alexandria, Va., Sept. 5, 1861; promoted to surgeon Oct. 25, 1861. Was on active duty with the regiment till appointed surgeon-in-chief of the First Division, Third Army Corps, Sept. 21, 1863; was detailed Jan. 5, 1864, as surgeon-in-charge of the Division Hospital at Brandy Station, Va., and April 12, 1864, surgeon-in-chief of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Third Corps; on the 29th of April was appointed chief operator; was discharged with his regiment at the expiration of term of service, June 28, 1864. Died Aug. 18, 1880.

1856. James Edwin Marsh, D.M.C.: Served as acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army 1862-1864. Was on duty in general hospitals in the Army of the Cumberland and Nashville, Tenn. Died July 7, 1869.

1856. Benjamin Newell Towle, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon Fifteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers Oct. 14, 1862, and mustered out Aug. 13, 1863, by reason of expiration of term of service. The regiment served in the Department of the Gulf under Gen. N. P. Banks, and was a part of the Nineteenth Army Corps, and participated in the siege and capture of Port Hudson May 27 to July 9, 1863.

1856. Non-Grad. George Chandler: Was appointed, early in the war, second lieutenant in Company A, Eighty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, or Second Board of Trade Regiment; was in the battle of Perryville, Ky.; had command of his company in the battles of Murfreesboro, Stone River, and Chickamauga; after this battle he resigned his commission in consequence of suffering from rheumatism. Lieutenant Chandler commanded the guard that escorted the notorious Vallandigham through the Union lines into Dixie.

1856. Non-Grad. James B. Greeley, D.M.C.: Assistant surgeon First Rhode Island Cavalry Dec. 3, 1861. Promoted surgeon June 4, 1862. Wounded in left arm and right thigh in action at Rapidan River Aug. 21, 1862. Honorably discharged Aug. 31, 1862. Died April 20, 1903.

1856. Non-Grad. Edward Elisha Herrick: Was commissioned second lieutenant Company C, Fifteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers Sept. 11, 1862; promoted first lieutenant Company G, Jan. 9, 1863; mustered out Aug. 5, 1863, by reason of expiration of term of service. The regiment was a part of the Second Vermont Brigade, and did duty in the defences of Washington, and was in the battle of Gettysburg on the first day.

1856. Non-Grad. Edwin Ruthven Houston: Enlisted Sept. 8, 1862, as a private in Company A, Sixteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers; served in the Department of the Gulf, and died of disease at Brashear City, La., May 5, 1863.

The Sixteenth Regiment was connected with the Nineteenth Army Corps during the entire term of service.

1856. Non-Grad. Arthur Alwyn Putnam: A few days after the assault on Fort Sumter Mr. Putnam turned his law office into a recruiting office, and soon raised a company, and was elected captain, May 4, 1861; and on the 22d day of June the company became Company I of the Fourteenth Regiment of Massa-

chusetts Infantry and went into camp at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. July 5 the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, and on August 7 left for Washington, and soon after was made a heavy artillery regiment, of Company K, Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. About this time Captain Putnam retired from the army. In the fall of 1863 he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company K, Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. On Jan. 8, 1864, the regiment left Massachusetts for Fort Norfolk, Va.; and while not in any pitched battles was principally occupied in garrisoning forts along the Atlantic coast, and in fatiguing marches into the interior to capture supplies. Captain Putnam served at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., and Plymouth, Newbern, and Wilmington, N. C. For several weeks of the summer of 1864 he served as assistant provost marshal of the District of North Carolina at Newbern. In the Spring of 1865 he was judge advocate at Plymouth. For the last eleven months of his service he was in command of Company E at Newbern, N. C. During six weeks of yellow fever epidemic he was one of the very few commissioned officers able to be on duty during the whole of the pestilence. The regiment returned home in September, 1865, and he was mustered out of the service on the 3d day of September.

1856. Non-Grad. John Leverett Thompson: Enlisted April 18, 1861, in Company A, First Illinois Light Artillery, and served three months at or near Cairo, where he was mustered out. Oct. 18, 1861, he was commissioned, by Gov. N. S. Berry, first lieutenant in Company K of a battalion of cavalry raised from the First New Hampshire Regiment and afterwards becoming a part of the First Rhode Island Cavalry. In the spring of 1862 the regiment went to Washington and was under General McDowell at Fredericksburg. Lieutenant Thompson participated in the victory at Port Royal, was with his regiment in the defeat at Port Republic, and was in the battle of Cedar Mountain in August, 1862; was engaged in the second battle of Bull Run, at Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, and also at Gettysburg. Lieutenant Thompson was promoted as follows: captain, Oct. 24, 1861; major, July 1, 1862; lieutenant-colonel, July 11, 1862; and colonel, June 24, 1863. In January, 1864, the New Hampshire Battalion went home on furlough, to become a nucleus of a New Hampshire regiment. In March, 1864, Colonel Thompson resigned, and in the following July, was commissioned colonel of the First New Hampshire Cavalry, being a part of the army under General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, where the regiment did service at the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Waynesborough, Tom's Brook, and Cedar Creek; at Waynesborough the regiment especially distinguished itself, being the first to enter the rebel breastworks and reach their artillery. As a mark of General Sheridan's appreciation of its brave conduct, Colonel Thompson's command was honored with the privilege of fighting its way back to the base of operations, a distance of 100 miles, in charge of 1500 prisoners. For this meritorious service Colonel Thompson was brevetted brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, when he was mustered out of service. Died Jan. 31, 1888.

1856. Non-Grad. Charles Woodbury Thrasher: Was mustered into the United States service at Pawtucket, R. I., October, 1862, as captain of Company B, Eleventh Rhode Island Infantry, recruited for nine months' service. He was mustered out July 16, 1863. The regiment's service was at Miner's Hill, near Washington, and at Suffolk, Virginia.

1857. Charles Arms Carleton: Enlisted as private Engineer Corps, Twelfth New York State Militia ("Independence Guard"), three months' service, May 2, 1861; mustered out Aug. 5, 1861; second lieutenant Fourth New Hampshire Infantry Sept. 20, 1861; first lieutenant, Jan. 17, 1862; adjutant, Nov. 2, 1862; discharged July 18, 1864; captain, assistant adjutant-general United States volunteers July 15, 1864; major, assistant adjutant-general (for Fort Fisher), Jan. 15, 1865; lieutenant-colonel, assistant adjutant-general Tenth Corps (by assignment), July 8, 1865, to discontinuance, Aug. 1, 1865; mustered out Dec. 19, 1865. Brevet lieutenant-colonel United States Volunteers March 13, 1865, "for distinguished conduct at the storming of Fort Fisher, N. C., and for faithful and meritorious services during the war;" brevet-colonel and brigadier-general March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." Second lieutenant Nineteenth United States Infantry, May 11, 1866; declined Nov. 30, 1866. Defences Washington, D. C., and General Patterson's Shenandoah, Va., campaign of 1861. Expeditionary (T. W. Sherman's) Corps to Port Royal, S. C., November, 1861, occupation of Jacksonville and Fernandina, Fla., action on James Island, S. C., Pocotaligo, expedition to Charleston, and operations on Folly and Morris Islands, against Forts Sumter, Wagner, and Gregg, Department of the South, and Tenth Corps, to April, 1864. Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth Corps, Armies James and Potomac, occupation Bermuda Hundred, Va., Department Virginia and North Carolina, battles of Swift Creek, Weir Bottom Church, Falling Creek, Drury's Bluff (Fort Darling), Cold Harbor, siege of Petersberg, June to September, 1864; explosion of the mine, actions of Darbytown Road, Charles City Cross Roads, and siege of Richmond, to December, 1864; acting assistant adjutant-general of brigade and division; expeditions against Fort Fisher, N. C. (was the only officer on the staff of Gen. Adelbert Ames, commanding assaulting column, not either killed or wounded); occupation of Wilmington and Raleigh; Provisional Corps, and Army of the Ohio (Sherman's army) to Johnston's surrender; assistant adjutant-general district western North and South Carolina, to muster out, Dec. 19, 1865. Died April 1, 1897.

1857. John Howe Clark: Was appointed assistant surgeon U. S. Navy Oct. 19, 1861; passed assistant surgeon, April 24, 1865; surgeon, May 14, 1867; medical inspector, Jan. 8, 1885; medical director, March 27, 1893. From June, 1862, to 1864, Blockading Squadron, Mississippi River, coast of Texas, and Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La., Portsmouth, N. H., navy yard. July, 1864, to May, 1865, Pacific Squadron to June, 1867. From Dec. 23, 1867, Receiving Ship, Portsmouth, N. H., to December, 1869. Then to February, 1873, Asiatic Squadron. Then to June, 1873, Naval Rendezvous, N. Y. Then to November, 1875, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass. Then to October, 1878, North Atlantic Station, and on the U. S. S. "New Hampshire," Port Royal, S. C. Then U. S. Receiving Ship, Boston, Mass., to April, 1883. Then Pacific Station and fleet surgeon to April, 1886. Then special duty, Portsmouth, N. H., and Medical Examining Board, Philadelphia, Pa., and New York, to 1890. Then European and Pacific stations, as fleet surgeon to summer of 1892. Then president Medical Examining Board, New York, to date.

1857. David Timothy Corbin: Was commissioned captain Third Vermont Infantry May 23, 1861; discharged, disability, wounds, Sept. 11, 1862; captain Thirteenth Regi-

ment Veteran Reserve Corps June 3, 1863; brevet major United States Volunteers March 13, 1864, "for gallant conduct at the battle of Savage's Station, Va.;" honorably discharged April 20, 1867. In 1861 and 1862, Department Washington, Army of the Potomac, Seven Days' Fight, before Richmond, Va., and battle Savages's Station, June 29, 1862, where he was wounded and taken prisoner, exchanged and sent to hospital, Baltimore, Md., where he was discharged for disability from wounds; special provost marshal of Vermont from Oct. 5, 1862, to March 18, 1863; December, 1865, assigned to Freedmen's Bureau, as sub. assistant commissioner, South Carolina; afterwards provost judge, Charleston, and so continued until discharged.

1857. **Edward Watson Denny:** Enlisted as a private Fifth Massachusetts Volunteers Sept. 19, 1862; first sergeant, Sept. 19, 1862; mustered out July 2, 1863; re-entered service as first lieutenant Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery Aug. 15, 1863; mustered out Sept. 3, 1865; brevetted captain United States Volunteers March 13, 1865, for meritorious services. While in the Fifth Massachusetts, Mr. Denny served with the Eighteenth Army Corps, Department of North Carolina, and took part in the battles of Kinston Dec. 14, 1862, Whitehall, Dec. 16, and Goldsboro, Dec. 17, and many skirmishes during the winter and spring. While in the Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery he served as provost marshal on the staff of Brigadier-General Pierce, at Readville, Mass., in the spring and winter of 1863. In January, 1864, went with his company to Norfolk, Va.; in February he was appointed acting assistant inspector-general on the staff of Gen. Israel Vogdes, commanding the district of Norfolk, remaining with him at Portsmouth, Va., until March, 1865, and accompanying him as aide-de-camp to the field in Florida, in April, where he remained until September, when he returned to Boston, Mass., and was mustered out. While in Florida he personally captured many of the personal effects of the rebel president, Jeff. Davis, some of which are still in his possession.

1857. **Henry Doane:** Was appointed captain Forty-third Massachusetts Infantry (nine months' troops) Sept. 20, 1862; honorably discharged July 30, 1863; served under Gen. J. G. Foster, in North Carolina, in the battles of Kinston, Whitehall, and relief of Little Washington. Died Sept. 2, 1865.

1857. **John Atwood Follet:** Was appointed assistant surgeon Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry Aug. 15, 1862; surgeon, Sept. 3, 1862; honorably discharged July 9, 1865. In charge of hospitals of Sixteenth Army Corps, campaign to and before Atlanta, Ga., medical inspector Seventeenth Army Corps.

1857. **Henry Martyn Frost:** Was appointed chaplain Seventh Vermont Feb. 12, 1862; resigned on account of ill health Aug. 9, 1862. The regiment served in New Orleans and other places in the Department of the Gulf during his connection with it. Died Feb. 20, 1866.

1857. **Henry William Fuller:** Was appointed first lieutenant First New Hampshire Infantry (three months' troops) April 30, 1861; mustered out Aug. 9, 1861. First lieutenant, adjutant Fourth New Hampshire Infantry Sept. 20, 1861. Resigned Oct. 29, 1862. Major Sixteenth New Hampshire Infantry Oct. 30, 1862. Promoted lieutenant-colonel Nov. 1, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 20, 1863. Colonel Seventy-fifth United States Colored Troops Nov. 23, 1863. Mustered out Nov. 25, 1865. Brevet brigadier-general United States Volunteers March 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services

during the war." In 1861 served on defences of Washington, General Patterson's Shenandoah Valley campaign; Expeditionary (Gen. T. W. Sherman's) Corps, Port Royal, S. C. In 1862, in battle of Pocotaligo, various movements in Department of the South; Tenth Army Corps, and St. Augustine, Fla.; from November, 1862, to muster out, November, 1865, Department of the Gulf. Died April 7, 1885, at Boston, Mass.

1857. William John Galbraith: Enlisted as private Twelfth Pennsylvania Infantry (three months' troops) April 25, 1861; mustered out Aug. 5, 1861; first lieutenant Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry Sept. 12, 1861; resigned June 20, 1863; first lieutenant United States Signal Corps March 3, 1863; resigned April 26, 1864. In 1861, Defences of Baltimore, Md. In 1862 and 1863 Armies of the Ohio and Potomac, battle of Shiloh, Tenn., siege of Corinth, Miss., and Knoxville, Tenn., and Chancellorsville, Va. Prisoner of war, July 5 to Oct. 15, 1862.

1857. Moses Kittredge Hazelton: Entered service as paymaster of the First New Hampshire Infantry (three months' troops) April 30, 1861; honorably discharged June 21, 1861; was appointed by the President additional paymaster of United States Volunteers, with the rank of major, June 1, 1861; died in service Aug. 3, 1863. He was serving at Memphis, Tenn., and became insane. Complimentary resolutions were passed by the Pay Corps stationed at Vicksburg, Miss.

1857. Lloyd Wells Hixon: Was appointed medical cadet United States Army in 1862; assistant surgeon Thirteenth Massachusetts Infantry March 3, 1863; honorably discharged Aug. 1, 1864. In 1862 was on duty in Wood Street Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., and before Richmond, Va., had command of a hospital transport. After McClellan's retreat was on duty at General Hospital near Fort Monroe, Va., until after the battle of Antietam, when he returned to Wood Street Hospital. In 1863 was with the regiment, and in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac to August, 1864. Prisoner of war at Gettysburg July 1, 1863, but left by the enemy upon withdrawing from the field. While in front of Petersburg, Va., narrowly escaped death from the explosion of a shell, his companion being killed. In March, 1885, was pensioned for total deafness.

1857. Arthur Edwin Hutchins: Was appointed first lieutenant Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers Sept. 2, 1862. The regiment left for Washington on the 11th of September, arrived there on the 14th, and was attached to a brigade commanded by Gen. Henry F. Briggs; early in October marched to Maryland and was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division of the Ninth Army Corps. The regiment did picket duty at Falmouth, Va., until December 13, when occurred the battle of Fredericksburg, in which it participated with conspicuous gallantry. In March, 1863, the regiment was ordered to Covington, Ky., remaining there until June 4, when it was ordered to Vicksburg, Miss. After the surrender of that city, July 4, the regiment joined in the pursuit of Gen. Joe Johnston, and was engaged in the capture of Jackson, Miss., July 17, 1863; afterwards served in Kentucky at various places, and was engaged in the siege of Knoxville, Tenn., from Nov. 17 to Dec. 4, 1863; during the winter was in camp at Lee's Springs, and on March 18 was ordered with the Ninth Corps to Annapolis, Md.; joined the Army of the Potomac April 23, and on May 6 engaged in the bloody battle of the Wilderness, in which Lieutenant Hutchins, who was then serving on the staff of

Brig.-Gen. S. G. Griffin, commanding the Second Brigade, Second Division of the Ninth Army Corps, was killed while carrying an order on which the lives of thousands of men depended on the speed with which it was conveyed. He boldly dashed on the field, and by his presence unmasked the enemy's position, but neither horse nor rider ever stirred again.

1857. Norman Jones: Was appointed chaplain of the One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Infantry Jan. 28, 1865; mustered out June 14, 1865; his regiment was stationed at Nashville and was attached to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps, doing guard duty, and remained at Nashville until the war ended. Previous to his services as chaplain he had done duty in connection with the Christian Commission, and was with General Thomas in the battles of Nashville, and Franklin, Tenn.

1857. Edward Follansbee Noyes: Was appointed major Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry July 8, 1861; lieutenant-colonel, July 8, 1862; colonel Oct. 1, 1862; brevet brigadier-general United States Volunteers March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services;" resigned April 22, 1865.

Served under Gen. John Pope in Missouri early in the war, and in Mississippi campaign at New Madrid, Mo., and Island No. 10, Mississippi River, under General Grant; under General Rosecrans at Iuka, Miss., and Corinth, Miss., and under General Sherman in the Atlanta, Ga., campaign, to July 4, 1864, when he lost a leg in an assault at Ruff's Mills, Ga. When recovered sufficiently to go on duty again he was placed in command of Camp Denison O., until his resignation, April 22, 1865. Died Sept. 4, 1890.

1857. Ezra Knight Parker: Enlisted Sept. 4, 1861, as a private in Battery D, First Rhode Island Light Artillery; was commissioned in October, 1861, second lieutenant same company; in January, 1864, was promoted to first lieutenant and transferred to Battery E; was in command of the same battery from Dec. 10, 1864, to June 2, 1865; mustered out of service at Providence June 14, 1865. Lieutenant Parker's battery was with the First Corps, under General McDowell, April, 1862, when he took Fredericksburg; went on the raid to cut Virginia Central Railroad, with Gen. John Gibbon, in June, 1862; was at the battle of Groveton (Second Bull Run) in August, 1862, and suffered severely in men, horses, and material; was at the battle of Antietam, in General Hooker's corps, September, 1862; Lieutenant Parker, in this battle, commanded the right section of Battery D, and was about 100 yards northwest of Dunker Church, and fired shells and solid shot into the church, the marks of which still remain. On eight guns the battery lost in killed and severely wounded all but two cannoneers. The total loss of the battery in men was about 33⅓ per cent. In September and October, 1862, was acting assistant general of the Artillery Brigade, First Corps of the Army of the Potomac, under Capt. John A. Monroe and Captain Gerrish, chiefs of artillery. Lieutenant Parker was in Kentucky and Tennessee with General Burnside in 1863 and 1864; was at the battle of Campbell's Station in 1863, also at the siege of Knoxville, where the battery distinguished itself in repelling the assault of the enemy upon Fort Sanders in November, 1863. Battery E was attached to the Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac; was in nearly all the battles fought by this army, ending with the capture of Petersburg and Richmond, in April, 1865. At the explosion of the mine in front of the Ninth Corps, July 30,

1864, Battery E was selected as one of the two batteries that should advance as soon as the infantry had cleared the way through the enemy's works, take positions, and attack the enemy's line. As the assault proved a failure the batteries were never sent forward. At the first assault on Petersburg, in June, 1864, the right section of Battery E, under the command of Lieutenant Parker, fired the first cannon shot into the city.

1857. Samuel Everett Pingree: Enlisted in Third Vermont Infantry May 8, 1861; first lieutenant, May 24, 1861; captain, Aug. 13, 1861; major, Sept. 22, 1862; lieutenant-colonel, Jan. 15, 1863; mustered out July 27, 1864. In 1863 and 1864 assigned to command Seventh and Second Vermont Infantry, respectively. Was twice wounded, April 16, 1862, battle of Lee's Mills, before Yorktown, Va., and in Battle of the Wilderness. Was in battles of Lewinsville, Lee's Mills, Manassas, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg (first and second), Bank's Ford, Marye's Heights, Salem Church, Gettysburg, Funkstown, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Pamunkey, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Ream's Station, and Fort Stevens.

Brave, modest, unassuming, Colonel Pingree was of the best type of the citizen soldier.

1857. Lucius Stearns Shaw: Was appointed second lieutenant Second Kansas Infantry (three months' troops) June 20, 1861; was in Gen. Nathaniel Lyon's command at battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo. While the regiment was returning to Kansas he was fatally injured by the falling of Platte River Bridge, Mo. (fired by the enemy Sept. 2, 1861), and taken to St. Joseph, where he died September 5. Wrapped in the American colors, his remains were sent with a flag of truce across the river, thence to Lawrence, Kan., and buried with military honors.

1857. Henry Martyn Wells: Was appointed assistant surgeon U. S. Navy July 30, 1861; passed assistant surgeon, June 22, 1864; surgeon, Oct. 9, 1866; medical inspector, Aug. 22, 1884; medical director, Sept. 22, 1891. From 1861 to 1865, Naval Rendezvous and Hospital, Boston, Mass., West Gulf Blockading Squadron, battles New Orleans, Donaldsonville, Grand Gulf, Port Hudson, La., and Vicksburg, Miss. Receiving Ship and Hospital, Boston, Mass., North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, James River. Since 1865, navy yard, Washington, D. C., Brazil Square, Naval Hospital, N. Y., North Atlantic Squadron Receiving Ship, navy yard, N. Y., Schufeldt cruise around the world, Naval Laboratory and Hospital, N. Y., Museum of Hygiene and Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., Naval Laboratory, N. Y.

1857. Augustus Jackman Cheney, C.S.D.: Enlisted in May, 1864, at Madison, Wis., as a private in Company F, Fortieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers; promoted June 8, and mustered in as captain of the same regiment. Term of service of the regiment was one hundred days; it served at Memphis, Tenn., and was mustered out Sept. 16, 1864. During its term of service the regiment was most of the time on provost duty. In February, 1865, Mr. Cheney received recruiting papers for the Forty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, and on the 13th of February had one hundred and thirty-three men in Camp Randall, Madison, Wis.; was mustered as captain of Company K, same regiment, Feb. 4, 1865; was placed in command of Fort Wyman, Rolla, Mo., March 15, 1865, and continued there until August 18; was made commandant of Military Prison and Scofield Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 22, 1865, where he was mus-

tered out with his regiment; was appointed major of the regiment by the governor of Wisconsin, but never mustered as such.

1857. Francis Henry Goodall, C.S.D.: Enlisted in the Beloit Wisconsin Rifles in 1861 for three months. This company was attached to the Second Wisconsin Infantry, and was honorably discharged in May, 1861, a majority of the company not being willing to enlist for three years. Mr. Goodall was one of the few who did enlist for three years and was first sergeant of the company. In August, 1862, at the earnest solicitation of his friend, A. E. Hutchins, class 1857, he returned to New Hampshire, and enlisted in the Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers on the 22d of that month, and was made first sergeant of Company G; was with the regiment at the battles of Fredericksburg, Va., in December, 1862, and all the time till April, 1863, when he was taken sick with measles at Mount Sterling, Ky., and was never fit for active service afterwards; was honorably discharged May 23, 1864. January, 1863, Sergeant Goodall was recommended by Lieutenant-Colonel Collins for promotion, with very complimentary references. In the history of the Eleventh New Hampshire, mention is made of the heroic conduct of Sergeant Goodall in carrying, from the field of battle, at Fredericksburg, the body of Sergeant Pingree, who was badly wounded in that battle. Lieutenant Goodall succeeded in getting him safely over the river, from which place he was sent home. For this act Sergeant Goodall was awarded a medal of honor under resolution of Congress, approved July 12, 1862.

1857. Henry Moses Pollard, C.S.D.: Was commissioned first lieutenant Eighth Vermont Infantry in July, 1863, the regiment being in service in Louisiana, under General Banks. Lieutenant Pollard was with the regiment at Bisland and Port Hudson, although he had not then been mustered into the United States service. Soon after being mustered he was assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. Godfrey Weitzel. During the winter of 1863 and 1864 the regiment re-enlisted, and in February, 1864, went to Vermont on veteran furlough, thereby escaping the dangers of the Red River campaign. The regiment returned, after the expiration of the furlough, to Louisiana, but had hardly arrived there, when, with the rest of the Nineteenth Corps, they were ordered north by water. The corps was to report to General Grant at City Point, but, on account of the invasion of the Shenandoah Valley by the rebel General Early, it was immediately sent to Washington, and was engaged in the Valley campaign for the rest of the season. Lieutenant Pollard had in the meantime been promoted to a captaincy, and served on the staff of Gen. Wm. Dwight, who commanded the First Division of the Nineteenth Corps, participating in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, which followed each other in quick succession. Soon after the battle of Cedar Creek, when the Eighth Vermont was terribly cut to pieces, the division went into camp near Winchester, Va., and there remained guarding the entrance to the Shenandoah till April, 1865, when the division was disrupted, the Eighth Vermont going to Washington; in the winter of 1864 and 1865 Captain Pollard was promoted to the majority of the regiment, the regiment remaining around Washington, participating in the grand review, and doing duty till the end of June, when, the war being over, it was mustered out of service. While in Louisiana Major Pollard and the surgeon of the regiment came into possession of two very bright colored boys, named

Henry and Scott Montgomery, who came to Vermont with the regiment at the end of the war. Both boys afterwards were well educated (one at Dartmouth College) and became well-known teachers. Died Feb. 24, 1904.

1857. William Child, D.M.C.: Was commissioned second assistant surgeon Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers August 13, 1862; promoted first assistant surgeon Oct. 19, 1862, to date Aug. 13, 1862; surgeon, Oct. 28, 1864; mustered out June 28, 1865. The Fifth New Hampshire was one of the fighting regiments of the Army of the Potomac, and Colonel Fox, in his work on "Regimental Losses in the Civil War," says: "The one regiment in all the Union armies which sustained the greatest loss in battle during the American Civil War was the Fifth New Hampshire Infantry." A service on the surgical staff of this regiment involved arduous and self-sacrificing labors.

1857. William Bangs Cobb, D.M.C.: Was commissioned in October, 1861, as surgeon and served in the Department of Missouri under Gen. John C. Fremont. Died April 6, 1890.

1857. George Badger Cogswell, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers Dec. 14, 1861; surgeon, Aug. 7, 1862; acting medical inspector Ninth Army Corps. The Twenty-ninth Regiment was for a large part of its service connected with the Ninth Army Corps. While surgeon he gave himself up as a prisoner in order to serve sick and wounded prisoners, and was on duty at Libby prison; discharged for disability March 15, 1864. Died March 6, 1876.

1857. David Marks Goodwin, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon Third Regiment Vermont Volunteers June 20, 1861; promoted to surgeon April 29, 1863; mustered out July 27, 1864. In the three years of his service the regiment was connected with the Vermont Brigade, which was in all the heavy fighting of the Army of the Potomac, and suffered severe losses. The duties of a surgeon in such a regiment were most trying, and such as demanded great skill.

1857. Story Norman Goss, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon Ninth Regiment Vermont Volunteers Sept. 26, 1862. Resigned Oct. 15, 1863.

This regiment was a part of the unfortunate garrison of Harper's Ferry, which was surrendered to the rebels Sept. 14, 1862. Assistant Surgeon Goss joined the regiment at Chicago, to which place the officers and men had been sent as paroled prisoners of war. After an exchange was affected, Jan. 10, 1863, the regiment was detained at Chicago until March 28, when it was ordered South, and served, during Surgeon Goss's connection with it, in the vicinity of Suffolk and Yorktown, Va.

1857. Charles William Hunt, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers Sept. 6, 1862, and died at Hammond General Hospital, Point Lookout, Aug. 20, 1863.

1857. James Stafford O'Donnell, D.M.C.: Was commissioned surgeon of the Purnell Legion, Maryland Volunteers, with rank of major, Dec. 15, 1861; promoted to Division surgeon and Department medical director with rank of colonel. Organized the hospital at Smoketown, Maryland. Mustered out, by reason of expiration of service, Oct. 24, 1864. Commissioned surgeon Thirteenth Regiment Maryland Volunteers April 5, 1865, but was not mustered on account of termination of the war. Died Dec. 19, 1896, at Stockton, Kan.

1857. Non-Grad. John Burgin Haselton: Was appointed acting assistant paymaster U. S. Navy

Nov. 4, 1862; dismissed April 25, 1863; served in U. S. S. "J. C. Kuhn," South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

1857. Non-Grad. Verres N. Smith: Was commissioned captain Nineteenth United States Infantry May 14, 1861; resigned July 16, 1863; colonel volunteer aide in 1863; Departments Kentucky and Cumberland.

1857. Non-Grad. Thaddeus Stevens: Enlisted First Pennsylvania Infantry (three months' troops) April 20, 1861; mustered out July 26, 1861; captain One Hundred and Twenty-second Pennsylvania Infantry Aug. 12, 1862; major, Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out May 15, 1863; lieutenant-colonel Fiftieth Pennsylvania Infantry (militia) July 11, 1863; discharged Aug. 15, 1863. In 1861 in General Patterson's Shenandoah Valley, Va., campaign; in 1862 and 1863 Army of the Potomac, at first, Fredericksburg, and, second, Chancellorsville, Va., having a horse shot under him in the latter. Afterwards provost marshal Ninth Congressional District, to close of the war.

1858. Henry Bacon: Was commissioned second lieutenant Company C, Thirty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers Aug. 11, 1862. Promoted first lieutenant June 25, 1863. Discharged for disability Nov. 28, 1864. Died July 29, 1896.

1858. William Lawrence Baker, C.S.D.: In honor of whom a scholarship has been given the Chandler Scientific Department by his aunt and mother by adoption, Mrs. Caroline Lawrence of Winsted, Conn., was the son of Hon. Osmyn Baker. With the purpose of becoming a civil engineer he entered the Chandler Department in 1854, and was graduated at the age of nineteen. When it was evident that Civil War was at hand he applied for a commission in the regular army, and was offered his choice between a captain's and a lieutenant's commission. Since he "preferred to win promotion on his merits" he accepted the latter, and at the age of twenty-one was commissioned second lieutenant of artillery in August, 1861. Joining Company K, Fourth United States Artillery, he remained at Washington till December, meanwhile being promoted first lieutenant. From Washington he was ordered to western Virginia, where, under General Lander, his battery did efficient service at the battle of Romney. Upon General Lander's death he was placed under General Shields in Banks's corps, and in the battle of Winchester his bearing was that of a veteran. The Confederates having made an unexpected movement towards his battery for the purpose of capturing it, Lieutenant Baker sighted the guns and discharged them with such deadly effect that the assailants were repulsed. At the battle of Port Republic Lieutenant Baker won for himself deserved praise for the coolness and judgment displayed by him in the face of overwhelming odds. At Bull Run a cannon ball carried away his blanket and a part of his saddle. When the Confederates crossed the Potomac he joined in the advance to drive them out. The last heard of him was that he was with his battery at Antietam. There is no certain account of the manner of his death, but he was found pierced with two bullets, one having passed from shoulder to shoulder, severing the spinal column, the other having pierced his heart. Thus bravely died one of "Old Dartmouth's" many patriotic sons whose names fitly make a "Roll of Honor."

1858. Augustus Blodgett Clark: Was commissioned first lieutenant in Second Regiment New York State Militia (subsequently the Eighty-second New York Volunteers) Sept. 13, 1861. Promoted captain of the same company July

1, 1862, and honorably discharged on resignation October, 1862.

He served with his company at Ball's Bluff, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Nelson's Farm, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, and Antietam.

The regiment was always in Gorman's brigade, Sedgwick's division, Sumner's corps, Army of the Potomac.

The report of the adjutant-general says that the Eighty-second seems to have suffered greater loss in action than any other New York regiment.

1858. Albert Austin Davis: Was appointed acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army in October, 1864, and served until October, 1865, being stationed all of the time at McDougal General Hospital, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. Harbor.

1858. Samuel Augustus Duncan: Was appointed major of the Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers Sept. 22, 1862; served with that regiment until Sept. 16, 1863, when he was appointed colonel of the Fourth United States Colored Infantry; mustered out May 4, 1866; brevetted brigadier-general of United States Volunteers Oct. 28, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the attack upon the enemy's works at Spring Hill, Va.; brevetted major-general March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war; served in the Department of Washington, D. C.; Middle and Department of Virginia; Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth Corps; Army of the James, and in the battles of Baylois Farm, Va., siege of Petersburg, June 16, 1864, to April 3, 1865; Newmarket Heights, May 16, 1864; and explosion of the mine, July 30, 1864, and was wounded at Fort Harrison and Spring Hill, Va., Sept. 30, 1864; served in the Provisional Corps, Army of the Ohio; Department of North Carolina to Joe Johnston's surrender; defences of Washington, D. C., to muster out, May 4, 1866. Died Oct. 18, 1895.

1858. Horace Meeker Dyke: Enlisted May 14, 1861, at Lawrence, Kan., in Company D, Second Regiment Kansas Volunteers; mustered in June 20, 1861; died Oct. 6, 1861, from wounds received in the battle at Wilson's Creek, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861.

1858. Abial Walstein Fisher: Was commissioned first lieutenant Company H, Fourth Regiment Vermont Volunteers Sept. 12, 1861, and mustered into the United States service at Brattleboro, September 21; promoted to captain Company K, same regiment, Nov. 5, 1862, and mustered out Sept. 30, 1864. The Fourth Vermont was one of six regiments that composed the First Vermont Brigade, and to have belonged to such an organization was a high honor. Col. W. F. Fox, in his elaborate work entitled "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," gives a list of eight "famous" brigades made pre-eminent by their losses in action. In this list the First Vermont Brigade stands first. "The greatest loss of life," says Colonel Fox, "in any one brigade during the war occurred in the Vermont Brigade." From over two thousand regiments in the Union Armies, Colonel Fox selects three hundred as the "fighting regiments" which lost from 134 to 224 men each, killed and died of wounds. Of these Vermont furnished nine, and the Fourth was among them. Captain Fisher was with his regiment in the battles of the Peninsula, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Gettysburg, Funkstown, Rappahannock Station, and the Wilderness, where he was wounded. He returned at the close of the three years' service and was mustered out with such of the regiment as did not re-enlist. Died March 26, 1895.

1858. Frank Hopkins Fletcher: Was appointed from Missouri addi-

tional paymaster United States Volunteers, with rank of major, July 2, 1864, and mustered out March 31, 1866. Died July, 1900.

1858. Edwin Brant Frost: Was commissioned captain Company A, Tenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, July 7, 1862, and mustered into the United States service Sept. 1, 1862, at Brattleboro; killed in action at Spottsylvania Court House June 3, 1864. The regiment left for the front September 6, and took with it, among other camp equipage, a library of 200 volumes, the gift of Captain Frost. It is not known that any other Vermont regiment was so equipped. In the fall and winter of 1862-1863 the regiment was engaged in guarding the fords of the Upper Potomac. Soon after the battle of Gettysburg the regiment was ordered to join the army of the Potomac, and Morris's brigade, to which it belonged, was assigned to the Third Division, Third Army Corps, under General French. During the fall of 1863 the brigade took part in several sharp skirmishes along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and crossed the Rappahannock River November 7. On the 27th of the same month the regiment was engaged in the battle of Mine Run and suffered severely. The winter was spent at Brandy Station. On the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac the Third Corps was broken up and Morris's brigade became the First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps. The division was commanded by General Ricketts. In all the battles of the Wilderness campaign the regiment took a prominent part, and Captain Frost was always at his post of duty. On the 1st of June he was acting major of his regiment, and received the sword of the major of the Fifty-fourth North Carolina Rebel Regiment in surrender. In the assault on the enemy's works on the morning of June 3, by the Second, Sixth, Ninth, and Eighteenth Corps, Ricketts's division was in the centre of the Sixth Corps line, and was repulsed with heavy loss, though it gained and held positions within forty yards of the enemy's works. In the charge Captain Frost fell with two ghastly wounds, and died five hours later. Chaplain Arthur Little of the Eleventh Vermont (Dart. Coll. 1860), his brother-in-law, was with him when he died. He met his death with fortitude, declaring with almost his last breath that he was "happy to die for his country and his God."

1858. Samuel Lankton Gerould: Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, and was assigned to Company G, Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers; was mustered in as sergeant; served one year in the field, chiefly on guard and picket duty on the Potomac, above Washington, and on guard duty at Washington; was detached by order of the secretary of war as clerk and reporter of a general court-martial, convened in Washington for the trial of civilians infringing the rules of war, and higher officers of the army; during the year and a half he occupied this position he was sent to Trenton, N. J., for two weeks, in 1864, and in August of the same year to Carlisle, Pa., where he remained three and one half months, and in February, 1865, to Wheeling, Va., where, after five weeks of court-martial duty, he returned to his regiment, stationed at Savannah, Ga. After one week with his regiment he was again detached by order of General Grover, division commander, as clerk in the ordinance office, which position he held until mustered out July 8, 1865, at Hilton Head, S. C.

1858. Alexander Ingram: Entered the army from Cincinnati, O., as assistant surgeon in May, 1861, and was assigned to the Second United States Cavalry, while stationed in Washington; was present

at the battle of Bull Run; served in the field and in Judiciary Square Hospital, Washington, and was drowned at sea in the wreck of the steamer "Brother Jonathan," while going with his regiment from San Francisco to Portland, in July, 1865.

1858. Alanson Bertram Long: Was appointed captain of Company A, Fifty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, in the fall of 1862 (a nine months' regiment), which was ordered to the Department of the Gulf and participated in the battles of Port Hudson, where he is spoken of by the majority of the regiment as "always on the alert and ever at his post of duty." Died Nov. 1, 1870.

1858. George Armstrong Lyon: Was commissioned assistant paymaster in the navy June 11, 1862; was attached to the gunboats "Lexington" and "Tuscumbia," Mississippi flotilla, in 1862 and 1863; participated in the attack on Haines Bluff, Yazoo River, in December, 1862; in the capture of Arkansas Post, Jan. 12, 1863; in several engagements with the forces of the enemy on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, during January, February, and March, 1863; in running the Vicksburg batteries April 9, 1863; in battle of Grand Gulf, Miss., April 29, 1863; and all the other engagements of the Mississippi Squadron during the siege of Vicksburg and until its surrender; was attached to the steam sloop "Pontoosuc," North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, in 1864 and 1865; took part in both attacks on Fort Fisher in December and January, 1864 and 1865; in the subsequent engagement on Cape Fear River, which resulted in the surrender of Wilmington, N. C., and afterwards in the engagement of the naval forces on the James River, in co-operation with the Army of the Potomac and the James, until the fall of Richmond; was commissioned paymaster, with the assimilated rank of major in the army, in January, 1866, and pay inspector, with the assimilated rank of lieutenant-colonel, in September, 1888.

1858. Elias Craig Neal: Was appointed acting assistant surgeon of the U. S. Navy from New Hampshire Feb. 27, 1864; honorably discharged Dec. 25, 1865. His service was entirely in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, on U. S. S. "Princeton." Died Aug. 30, 1897.

1858. Thomas Lancaster Sanborn: Was appointed first lieutenant of Company D, Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers, Sept. 4, 1862, and served with his regiment in the Army of the Potomac until February, 1863, when he resigned. On reporting at Washington, the Eleventh Regiment was assigned to the Ninth Army Corps, and during Lieutenant Sanborn's connection with it participated in the battles of White Sulphur Springs and Fredericksburg.

1858. Rudolph Warfel Shenk: Enlisted April 18, 1861, in Company F, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers for three months; in August, 1862, was commissioned major in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; served without intermission until the regiment was mustered out, and, during the larger part of the time, was in command of the regiment. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and served several months on the James River, where he exhibited great sagacity, firmness, and skill in arranging for the exchange of prisoners. In June, 1863, he was made deputy provost marshal for the Ninth District of Pennsylvania, which office he held until Jan. 1, 1865. Died Sept. 26, 1880.

1858. Samuel Morse Smith: Was appointed second lieutenant Company I, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, Aug. 22, 1861, and first

lieutenant of Company K, of the same regiment, June 22, 1862, serving as such until June 13, 1863; re-enlisted as a private in Company G, Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, Dec. 18, 1863, and served until Feb. 27, 1864, when he was appointed captain in the Thirty-second Regiment United States Colored Troops, and was mustered out of service Aug. 22, 1865. He died Feb. 5, 1884, at St. Louis, Mo.

The Thirty-second Regiment United States Colored Troops was organized at Camp William Penn, Pa., February, 1864, and was in the battles of Honey Hill and Deveaux Neck.

1858. Malcolm Webster Tewksbury: Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, and was at once commissioned first lieutenant Company C, One Hundred and Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers; soon after was captured with the regiment at Hartsville, Tenn., but after five days was exchanged. On March 11 of the following year was promoted to captain; was so disabled by wounds that he was obliged to resign May 30, 1863, a major's commission being on the way to him at that time. Captain Tewksbury was in the Tullahoma campaign and the actions around Tullahoma and the Elk River. Died April 5, 1882.

1858. Ai Baker Thompson: Enlisted in the Second New Hampshire Volunteers April 17, 1861, and was mustered as second lieutenant June 3, 1861; August 5 following he was appointed captain in the Eighteenth United States Infantry; Dec. 31, 1862, was brevetted major U. S. Army for meritorious service in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., and on May 6, 1864, was placed on the retired list, by reason of disability resulting from wounds received in battle. He participated in the following battles: First Bull Run; Lick Creek, Miss.; Corinth, Miss.; Springfield to Texas, Ky.; Perryville, Ky.; Stone River or Murfreesboro, Tenn. From June, 1863, to July, 1864, he was inspector, provost marshal general, Department of the Ohio; afterward mustering and disbursing officer, and acting assistant provost marshal for New Hampshire to the close of the war. In September, 1867, was ordered to Richmond, Va., for court-martial duty; was appointed sheriff of Richmond by military authority June, 1869. Died Sept. 12, 1890, at Concord, N. H.

1858. William Luther Thompson: Enlisted in August, 1862, in the Fifth Massachusetts Volunteers; upon organization of the company was elected second lieutenant of Company C, and in October the regiment went to North Carolina, where it was in service during its term of enlistment (nine months) under General Foster. The regiment was in the battles of Kinston, Whitehall, and Goldsboro, in the last of which the regiment supported a battery and was under fire for over an hour, the colors being hit several times by grapeshot, and a few men were severely wounded. The regiment also assisted in the capture of a rebel fortification, a few miles east of Kinston, in the spring of 1863, in which 800 prisoners were captured. The regiment returned to Massachusetts in June, 1863. In 1864, when Early made his raid on Washington, the officers of the regiment were ordered to recruit its full complement for a service of 100 days. Mr. Thompson was elected first lieutenant of Company C, after aiding in recruiting 101 men for his company, and in the latter part of July the regiment was ordered to Baltimore, and did guard duty in Fort McHenry during its term of service. Lieutenant Thompson was appointed assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. W. W. Morris, brigade commander.

1858. William Carter Tracy, C.S.D.: Enlisted as a private in

the First Vermont Regiment, for three months, May 2, 1861; on his return he raised a part of Company K, for the Fourth Vermont Volunteers, then forming, and was appointed second lieutenant; promoted first lieutenant Company H Nov. 5, 1862. The regiment became a part of the First Vermont Brigade. Lieutenant Tracy took part in all the battles fought by the Army of the Potomac, from McClellan's Seven Days' Fight before Richmond until he was killed, June 23, 1864. In the Battle of the Wilderness, May 5, he was twice wounded, but did not leave his company, of which he was then in command, although most men would have gone to the rear with such severe wounds as he received. On June 23, the day of his death, his regiment was surrounded, or nearly so, by rebels, while placed on the Weldon Railroad, below Petersburg. The greater part of the regiment were taken prisoners. Lieutenant Tracy declined a summons to surrender, and with a few others attempted to escape. He was killed by a ball through the head. At the time of his death he held the rank of captain of Company G, having been promoted May 5, 1864.

1858. Gustavus Brown Williams, C.S.D.: Enlisted Sept. 6, 1862, as a private in Company K, Fifty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, to serve nine months; went into camp at Worcester; sailed from Boston, November, 1862, for Newbern, serving in North Carolina until mustered out, July 21, 1863; was made sergeant before leaving Worcester; was in General Foster's expedition from Newbern to Goldsboro, N. C., and in the battle at Whitehall, N. C., and in such other expeditions and skirmishes as the regiment participated in during its term of service.

1858. Constantine Christopher Badger, D.M.C.: Enlisted in Company I, Sixth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, Dec. 16, 1861, and discharged Aug. 11, 1862, by reason of being employed as contract surgeon. Died, 1867.

1858. George Holmes Bixby, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon U. S. Navy June 1, 1862; served on U. S. S. "Red River"; resigned and discharged June 24, 1865. Died Feb. 27, 1901.

1858. Non-Grad. John Henry Buckner, C.S.D.: Was appointed acting surgeon for the naval station at Cincinnati, O.; then assistant surgeon U. S. Navy, attached to the Mississippi Squadron, and participating in the battle off Plumb Point.

1858. William Baldwin Ellis, D.M.C.: Was connected with the army as acting assistant surgeon for some time during the war, and afterwards became connected with Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D.C., and obtained a good reputation as a surgeon. He died while he was connected with this hospital, in 1866.

1858. Henry Charles Shaw, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers April 30, 1861, and mustered out at the expiration of the term of service of the regiment, Aug. 9, 1861.

The regiment served under Generals Charles P. Stone and Patterson, in the Departments of Washington and Pennsylvania.

Surgeon Shaw had been out of service only six days when he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Fifth Regiment Vermont Volunteers Aug. 15, 1861. This regiment was a part of the Vermont Brigade, and Surgeon Shaw did faithful service at Camp Griffin near Washington in the winter of 1861 and 1862, and on the Peninsula under McClellan in the spring and summer of the latter year. Died of disease Sept. 7, 1862.

1858. Franklin Christopher Weeks, D.M.C.: Was commissioned

assistant surgeon Fourteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers Sept. 23, 1862, and died of disease in New York City March 8, 1864.

While Surgeon Weeks was connected with the regiment it performed distinguished service in the vicinity of Washington and along the upper Potomac, being then under the command of Col. Robert Wilson.

1858. Non-Grad. J. Ware Butterfield: Was appointed captain Company D, Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, Sept. 8, 1862; resigned Nov. 17, 1862.

1858. Non-Grad. James Calvin Cooley, C.S.D.: Enlisted as a private Seventh New York Militia April 30, 1861; mustered out June 3, 1861; enlisted first sergeant, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment New York Volunteers, otherwise called Second Regiment Metropolitan Guard, Aug. 15, 1862; promoted second lieutenant Sept. 24, 1862; first lieutenant Dec. 3, 1862; discharged Feb. 27, 1865; enlisted private Fifth Regiment Cavalry March 1, 1865; promoted second lieutenant May 3, 1865; first lieutenant July 28, 1866; enlisted March 1, 1867. Brevetted first lieutenant and captain May 3, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. His service while in the army was in the defences of Washington, Nineteenth Corps, Department of the Gulf, and Army of the Shenandoah; Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac; headquarters of the Army of the United States; Department of the Tennessee. Wounded at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

1858. Non-Grad. George Albert Wainwright, C.S.D.: Was second lieutenant of Company I, Sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers; mustered out at the expiration of the term of the regiment; rendered service as adjutant of the Thirty-ninth Indiana; resigned May 10, 1862.

1859. William Richards Adams: Enlisted May 12, 1864, in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and was mustered in as chaplain of said regiment. The regiment performed prison duty at Rock Island Barracks during its term of service.

1859. Henry Brydge Atherton: Was commissioned captain of Company C, Fourth Vermont Volunteers, Sept. 21, 1861. The regiment was ordered to Chain Bridge, above Washington, and spent the winter at Camp Griffin near Lewisville, Va. In March, 1862, the Vermont Brigade, of which the Fourth Regiment was a part, accompanied the Army of the Potomac to the Peninsula and was engaged prominently in all the battles of that campaign. Captain Atherton was severely wounded in the engagement at Lee's Mills and Warwick Creek, Va., and by reason of disability arising from his wounds resigned his commission Aug. 13, 1862.

1859. Fisher Ames Baker: Was commissioned July 26, 1861, as second lieutenant Eighteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and was with it during his entire term of service. Was promoted at different times to first lieutenant and lieutenant-colonel, but was not mustered in the latter grade. Participated in several skirmishes about Georgetown and Hall's Hill, Va., in the fall and winter of 1861; afterwards in the battles of Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Seven Days' Fight, second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Aldie, Gettysburg, Sheppardstown, Mine Run, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg, besides a number of minor engagements, being with the regiment, when it was a part of the Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, in every battle in which it was engaged; mustered out at the expiration of the term of service, Sept. 2, 1864.

1859. Ainsworth Emery Blunt: July 12, 1861, Mr. Blunt, then residing in Cleveland, Tenn., as president of the Masonic Female Institute, was invited to leave the State, the rebels being in the majority; he complied with the invitation, and on July 17 crossed the Ohio, having barely escaped with his life; his property was plundered by the rebels; after teaching in Galesburg, Ill., to December, 1862, he left that position to join the army at Fort Dennison, near Cincinnati, O.; enlisted Dec. 13, 1862, as a private in the First East Tennessee Cavalry, which was commanded by the son of President Andrew Johnson, the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment being a son of Parson Brownlow; five days after his enlistment he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company F, and appointed commissary of the regiment, but soon after was promoted to the office of captain, receiving his commission Jan. 11, 1863; was engaged in very many skirmishes in Tennessee, in the vicinity of Nashville up to the battle of Stone River; after the battle the regiment was engaged mostly in scouting from Murfreesboro to Bridgeport, Ala., when Captain Blunt was compelled to resign by reason of disability. He afterwards entered the army a second time, being commissioned as captain and doing duty in the secret service of the government until the close of the war.

1859. Charles Whiting Carroll: Was commissioned July 26, 1861, first lieutenant in the Eighteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, served with his regiment from August, 1861, to March, 1862, in the Army of the Potomac before Washington, when the regiment went to the Peninsula and took part in the siege of Yorktown and in the campaign before Richmond; was commissioned captain Oct. 29, 1861; in July, 1862, he joined the army of General Pope on the Rappahannock; while in the thickest of the fight in the second Bull Run battle he was shot through the body, lingered for hours after his wound, and died on the battlefield Monday night, Sept. 9, 1862.

1859. Phineas Sanborn Conner: Was appointed Nov. 25, 1861, acting assistant surgeon in the U. S. Army, and assigned to duty at Columbian Hospital, Washington, D. C., remaining there until June 14, 1862. On the 16th of April, 1862, was commissioned assistant surgeon U. S. Army, and on March 13, 1865, brevetted captain and major U. S. Army, resigning Aug. 1, 1866. Was on duty in charge of Carver Hospital, Washington, D. C., from the middle of June, 1862, until September 17, when he was ordered to the Antietam battlefield, where he remained three weeks, after which he was ordered to the Department of the Gulf, being stationed at New Orleans until July, 1864; during his services in New Orleans he was in charge of the University and St. James hospitals, and for several months was medical inspector of the Thirteenth Army Corps. From September, 1864, to October, 1865, was post surgeon at Governor's Island, New York Harbor, and from October, 1865, to resignation was in Raleigh, N. C., the latter six months of the time being acting medical director, Department of North Carolina.

1859. Edward Cowles: Having passed the examination for the Medical Corps of the regular army, in 1863, was commissioned assistant surgeon U. S. Army June 13, 1863. His first assignment to duty was at Harrisburg, Pa., arriving there during the battle of Gettysburg. He received orders to organize a hospital in the Mulberry street schoolhouse, and two days after it was filled with wounded soldiers from that battle. He had charge of the hospital as surgeon until it was closed in December, 1863, being or-

dered to the Army of the Potomac, which was in winter quarters in Virginia. He served with the Fourteenth United States Infantry and other regiments in the regular brigade, of the Fifth Army Corps, was with the Army of the Potomac, in General Grant's campaign in the spring of 1864, from the battle of the Wilderness to Petersburg, when he was taken sick with pneumonia and was absent from the field two months; he was again with the army at the battle of Hatcher's Run, in October, and until the end of the war, except a few months' service with troops sent to New York at the time of the presidential election, in November, and during the following winter. At the close of the war he was surgeon-in-chief of Provost-Marshal General Macy's brigade at headquarters from Appomattox to its last camp at Arlington, and continued with General Meade's staff until the army was disbanded at Washington; was brevetted for meritorious services during the war. After the war he was post surgeon at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, for one year; and in 1865 was assigned to duty in the office of medical director, at General Sheridan's headquarters, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La. The duty consisted in inspecting camps and transport ships at the time of an epidemic of cholera and yellow fever, which continued the next year throughout the Gulf States. In the spring of 1866 he was sent to Fort Brown, Tex., near Matamoras, Mex., where he had the yellow fever. For two years he was the chief medical officer of the District of the Rio Grande; in 1869 he was ordered to Fort Preble, Portland Harbor, Me., where he served as post surgeon for two years; resigned from the army in 1872, with the rank of captain and assistant surgeon, having served continuously for nine years.

1859. James Henry Deney: Was commissioned Nov. 6, 1863, assistant surgeon Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; ordered to Fort O'Rourke, near Norfolk, Va., and, after remaining there a short time, was detailed to the Fort at Plymouth, N. C., to assume medical charge of the two companies of the regiment, and, in addition thereto, two companies of the Eighty-first New York. He remained on this duty till April 20, 1864, at which date the whole garrison were taken prisoners, after repeatedly repelling the enemy, and after desperate action lasting from April 17 to April 20; was detained as prisoner of war at Macon, Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., where he was placed with four other surgeons and two chaplains under fire of our batteries for three weeks. The Plymouth prisoners were sent to Andersonville, and Surgeon Deney, after remaining there a day, was sent to Macon, Ga., and there gave attention to such few prisoners as required medical service; was in engagements at Rainbow Bluff, Coleraine, and on various expeditions; and was acting post surgeon at Plymouth until about June 1, 1865, when he was ordered to Newbern, N. C.; was on duty there until about July 10, when the regiment was ordered to garrison Fort Fisher; Sept. 10 was ordered to Boston for muster out of service.

1859. Chase Hall Dickinson: Enlisted, at Chicago, in the Chicago Mercantile Battery Aug. 20, 1862, and served until 1864 in that organization. He was in the following battles: Chickasaw Bayou, first attack on Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Magnolia Hill, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, siege of Jackson, Mansfield and Sabine Cross Roads in the Red River campaign. In 1864 Mr. Dickinson was commissioned acting quartermaster, with the rank of captain, on the recom-

mendation of Major-General Ransom; was assigned to duty in the Department of the Gulf, and was located at New Orleans, Mobile, and Pensacola; finally as chief quartermaster of the Department of Florida and South Alabama; mustered out of service Jan. 27, 1866. Died March 14, 1893.

1859. Lucien Bonaparte Eaton: Was commissioned second lieutenant Company I, Sixty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Oct. 5, 1861, at Columbus, O.; promoted to first lieutenant Oct. 22, 1861, and to captain, Jan. 26, 1863; resigned May 18, 1865; commissioned lieutenant-colonel Sixty-ninth United States Colored Infantry March 17, 1865, and served till May 16, 1865; was for several months, after being mustered into the service, engaged in the active movements in Kentucky and Tennessee, and returned to Louisville, from which place he joined in the campaign in 1862, proceeding to Nashville and Corinth; was in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Charleston, Chickamauga, and in a final assault on Missionary Ridge; was also with the Army of Sherman in its march towards Atlanta; in June, 1864, was ordered to Arkansas, and served there until the close of the war.

1859. Roger Sherman Greene: Enlisted September, 1862, and was appointed at once second lieutenant Company I, Third Missouri Volunteers, and served in that regiment until August, 1863, in the operations on the Mississippi and the Arkansas rivers, and around Vicksburg; in an assault during the siege of Vicksburg he was seriously wounded; in March, 1863, he was appointed first lieutenant, and in August of the same year, captain of Company C, Fifty-first United States Colored Volunteers; with this regiment he served until after the close of the war, and was discharged on account of sickness in November, 1865.

1859. Joseph Williston Grosvenor: Was commissioned, by Gov. William Sprague of Rhode Island, assistant surgeon Eleventh Rhode Island Volunteers, Oct. 1, 1862. The first encampment was at Miners Hill, a few miles from Washington; on Jan. 14, 1863, the regiment was ordered to move a few miles and camp near Camp Convalescent, Va.; was on duty at this place three months; on April 15, the regiment embarked on the government transport for Norfolk, Va.; after two months' service in that vicinity the regiment was ordered to Yorktown, and after short service there embarked for home July 3, the term of enlistment having expired. Dr. Grosvenor, having been mustered out of the regiment, was commissioned assistant surgeon in the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery July 8, 1863; joined the regiment Sept. 4, at Hilton Head, S. C., and after a few weeks' service at that point was ordered to Fort Pulaski, to take charge of the hospital at that place; from there was ordered to forts on Morris Island, opposite Charleston, remaining there until Jan. 10, 1865, when he was ordered to Folly Island, to take charge of the hospitals there. Soon after Sherman reached Charleston, on his march to the sea, Dr. Grosvenor, believing that there would be but little more service required, resigned, and was mustered out March 8, 1865.

1859. Albert James Hersey: Was commissioned captain of Company B, Sixteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, Nov. 4, 1862, to date Oct. 29, 1862; served with his regiment in the Department of the Gulf under Gen. N. P. Banks, until after the fall of Port Hudson, when the term of service of the regiment expired and he was mustered out Aug. 20, 1863. In its term of nine months' service the regiment suffered greatly from sickness and was in three engagements.

1859. Isaac Wallingford Hobbs: Enlisted in Company F, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, Aug. 2, 1861; was elected first lieutenant at the organization of the company Sept. 20; was ordered first to Washington, then to South Carolina, on the Port Royal expedition, and afterwards to Florida. In the fall of 1862 he was again in South Carolina, and engaged in the battle of Pocotaligo. During the spring of 1863 he was in the operations of Folly Island and Morris Island, where he was much of the time under fire for several weeks. In the spring of 1864 he was in the Army of the James, in the fighting around Bermuda-Hundred and Petersburg, and was in the battle of Cold Harbor; was promoted to captain Company A, Dec. 1, 1863; while in the Army of the Potomac was severely wounded near Petersburg, Va., July 18, 1864. In August, 1864, being the only captain on duty, he was placed in command of his regiment, and so remained until the regiment was mustered out at the expiration of its term of service Nov. 7, 1864. In January, 1865, he received an appointment as captain of Company H, Eighth Regiment United States Veteran Volunteers, and was for several months on duty around Washington; mustered out of service April, 1866.

1859. Reeves Leonard: Was mustered into service as captain of Company A, Ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, at Sturgeon, Mo.; was promoted to major June 4, 1863; resigned May 9, 1865. Died, 1878.

1859. George Washington Quimby: Was commissioned first lieutenant Company D, Fourth Vermont Volunteers, Sept. 4, 1861; was promoted to captain March 20, 1862; was in General McClellan's campaign on the Peninsula, at the battle of Lee's Mills, Fair Oaks, and in the Seven Days' Fight before Richmond, and was in the force that covered the retreat of General Pope in the second Bull Run battle. He was instantly killed at the battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862, the regiment being then attached to Franklin's Grand Division. The chaplain of the regiment says: "He fought with iron courage where the leaden hail had been thickest through the day."

1859. George Eugene Ross: Was commissioned captain of Company A, Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, Aug. 1, 1862. Aug. 19, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Kentucky, and reached Lexington in November, where he was promoted to major of his regiment. March 13, 1863, the regiment was in the battle of Dutton's Hill, being opposed by General Pegram's cavalry; about this time the regiment being infantry was changed to mounted riflemen; on leaving Lexington Major Ross took command of the regiment, and kept it much of the time thereafter; was commissioned lieutenant-colonel April, 1863, and was in command of the regiment in the pursuit and capture of John Morgan and his raiders; resigned on account of ill health Aug. 5, 1864. Died May 29, 1887.

1859. Luther Tracy Townsend: Enlisted October, 1862, as private in the Sixteenth New Hampshire Volunteers; was commissioned adjutant Oct. 30. The regiment was assigned to the Banks' Expedition in the Department of the Gulf, and was attached to the corps which made the first advance on Port Hudson March, 1863. From there the regiment was ordered to Atchafalya Bayou, and captured Fort Burton. In June the regiment returned to Port Hudson and participated in the siege of that stronghold and was among the first to enter after its capture July 9. At the expiration of his term of service Lieutenant Townsend was offered the position of colonel of a colored regiment but declined; was

mustered out of the service Aug. 20, 1863.

1859. Wheelock Graves Veazey: Enlisted as private in Company A, Third Vermont Volunteers, May, 1861, and on the organization of the company was elected captain. August 10, following, was promoted to the rank of major, and afterwards, on the recommendation of Gen. "Baldy" Smith, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, Aug. 13, 1862. On September 7 he was appointed colonel of the Sixteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers (a nine months' regiment), and commanded it during its term of service. During the more than two years of his military experience Colonel Veazey took part in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, and on several occasions was placed in command of regiments besides his own. At Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, the Sixteenth Vermont was attached to the First Army Corps under General Doubleday, forming a part of the Third Division. In the second day's battle, near its close, his regiment was in the thickest of the fight between the corps of General Sickles and that of the rebels under General Hood. In this desperate and bloody struggle, the Sixteenth Vermont was largely instrumental in checking the final onset of the enemy. At the close of the second day's battle Colonel Veazey was appointed division field officer of the day, and during the night following he had charge of the picket line, which was posted from the village of Gettysburg to the left towards Round Top, directly across the field where Sickles and Hood had fought the preceding day. On the third and last day of the decisive conflict, Colonel Veazey and his regiment occupied a position in front of the left centre, and received the first shock of Pickett's charge, an assault, which, in historic importance, has not been surpassed since the charge of the "Old Guard" at Waterloo. Pickett's men were mainly veteran Virginians, the flower of the southern army, and had not previously been engaged. At first they marched towards the Union centre. Under fire of the Vermont soldiers in Stannard's brigade, of which Veazey's regiment formed a part, Pickett's column was deflected to the left, and received in flank the attack of the Thirteenth and Sixteenth Vermont regiments. The Confederate force crumbled and withdrew with a heavy loss. Veazey's leadership of his regiment did much for the success of the flank assaults, which decided the battle. After the charge on Pickett's flank, with quick military instinct he saw his chance to strike another advancing division of the enemy. He received permission from his chief to disregard a previous order and to execute his own plan; he reformed his lines with a change of front, charged back over four hundred yards, struck the enemy in the flank, and made large captures of men and colors and arms. Colonel Veazey had a large share in repelling the final Confederate attack made under Wilcox. Marching across the field under a heavy fire of artillery he attacked Wilcox's flank, and, pressing on, captured two stands of colors and hundreds of prisoners. By vote of the congress of the United States Colonel Veazey received a medal of honor in recognition of his gallant service. With health badly shattered Colonel Veazey returned to Vermont in 1863, with his regiment, at the expiration of its term of service, and resumed the practice of law. Died March 22, 1898.

1859. Peleg Wadsworth: Was commissioned in July, 1863, acting assistant surgeon United States Volunteers, and served as such, on hospital duty, at Frederick City and Annapolis, Md., until October, 1863; from the latter date to

March, 1865, was resident surgeon, at Quartermaster Hospital, Washington, D. C. From March to July, 1865, served as acting assistant surgeon in the navy, being attached to the Potomac flotilla, and on duty at the Washington navy yard.

1859. John Milton Bancroft, C.S.D.: Was mustered into service in Fourth Michigan Infantry June 20, 1861, and left immediately for Washington; during the battle of Bull Run the regiment was stationed at Fairfax Station and Fairfax Court House, and did effective work in organizing the stragglers as they returned from that battle; August 8 the regiment was assigned to the brigade of Gen. William T. Sherman; during September and October they were engaged in erecting fortifications in the vicinity of Hall's Hill and Miner's Hill. On the 31st of October Bancroft was detailed to report with six men to Gen. Fitz John Porter, and was sent by him to Professor Lowe at Washington, for service in the Balloon Corps. In June, 1862, he rejoined his regiment and served with it during the battles on the Peninsula. The regiment did effective service, losing a large number in killed and wounded; Colonel Woodbury was among the killed. During the second battle of Bull Run, the regiment was doing picket duty and was not actively engaged in the battle. On the 28th of October, 1862, Mr. Bancroft was commissioned as first lieutenant, and assigned to Company K; the regiment was engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 13 and 14, 1862, and in the battle of Chancellorsville in the following May, and also in the battle of Gettysburg July 2 and 3, same year, and was in all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac until mustered out on the 30th of June, 1864. Several weeks later Lieutenant Bancroft was offered the position of major in the reorganized Fourth Regiment, but his health would not warrant accepting the commission.

1859. William Alfred Barnard, C.S.D.: Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, sergeant major Twentieth Michigan Infantry; promoted to second lieutenant Jan. 27, 1863; first lieutenant Jan. 31, 1864; taken prisoner near Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; paroled March 1, 1865; captain, April 29, 1865; honorably discharged May 5, 1865; was in sixteen of the hardest fought battles of the rebellion, and was for seven months in the Confederate prison at Columbia, S. C. While there he suffered unspeakable hardships from starvation and privations from which his health, in a measure, was never recovered. Died May 2, 1874.

1859. Chester Williams Eaton, C.S.D.: Enlisted on the 19th of September, 1862, Fiftieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; discharged Aug. 24, 1863, at the expiration of term of service. The regiment served in the Department of the Gulf, and participated in the campaign ending with the surrender of Port Hudson, La.

1859. William Pitt Marshall, C.S.D.: Enlisted in Company H, Eighteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, Feb. 28, 1865, for one year, and died of disease in hospital at City Point, Va., March 29, 1865.

1859. James Munroe Merrow, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers June 10, 1861; promoted to surgeon Oct. 2, 1861, and mustered out with the regiment June 21, 1864.

The regiment was commanded, when mustered into service, by Col. Gilman Marston, D.C., 1837, and the lieutenant-colonel was Francis S. Fisk, D.C., 1843, while the last colonel was Jacob N. Patterson, D.C., 1860. Died, 1870.

1858. Asa Flanders Pattee, D.M.C.: Was commissioned in

September, 1864, acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army, and was connected with two division hospitals at Alexandria, Va., until April, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service. Died May 31, 1897.

1859. John Milton Rand, D.M.C.: Was commissioned Feb. 3, 1864, assistant surgeon Twenty-ninth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers; in about two months was detailed as operating surgeon in the Tenth Corps Field Hospital; in September, same year, was put in charge of the Twenty-fifth Corps Hospital; was promoted to surgeon, by order of General Butler, Nov. 23, 1864, but remained in charge of the Twenty-fifth Corps Hospital during the remainder of the war; was among the first to enter Richmond with the general commanding; was in charge of the above named hospital at the time of the three days' battle of Deep Bottom, when 1300 men were operated on and sent to Fort Monroe; was mustered out of service at Brownsville, Tex., Oct. 24, 1865.

1859. Henry Hilliard Smith, D.M.C.: Was commissioned acting assistant surgeon U. S. Navy Nov. 20, 1863; served on U. S. S. "Thomas Freeborn." Resigned April 21, 1865.

1859. Chas. Harper Tenney, D.M.C.: was commissioned assistant surgeon Seventh Regiment Vermont Volunteers May 16, 1863, and resigned from the service Jan. 20, 1864.

During Surgeon Tenney's connection with the regiment it performed duty in the Department of the Gulf under General Butler, and served in Louisiana and Florida. Died, 1874.

1859. Charles Clinton Topliff, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon Nineteenth United States Colored Troops December, 1863, and discharged November, 1864. He is also reported to have been commissioned surgeon of the Sixth Maryland Volunteers, but no data has been obtained of such service. Died April 30, 1881, at Manchester, N. H.

1859. Non-Grad. William Cogswell: On the 19th of April, 1861, he recruited volunteers for a company for the war, which he thinks was the first company that was raised; mustered into the United States service as captain of Company C, Second Massachusetts, on the 11th of May; was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the regiment after the battle of Antietam, and after the battle of Chancellorsville became colonel of the regiment; served under McClellan, under Banks in his Shenandoah campaign, under Pope in the second Bull Run campaign, under McClellan again, Burnside, Hooker, and Meade, in the Army of the Potomac, until after Gettysburg; the Twelfth Corps, with which the Second Massachusetts was connected, was transferred to Chattanooga, Tenn., after the battle of Chickamauga, and assigned to General Thomas's command; while under Thomas's command, Colonel Cogswell took part in the Atlanta campaign, and was commander of the posts at Atlanta during its occupation by the Union forces. After its capture he marched with Sherman through Georgia and the Carolinas; after arriving at Savannah Colonel Cogswell was brevetted brigadier-general United States Volunteers, and was assigned by special order of the war Department to the command of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps. He commanded a brigade during the campaign in the Carolinas to the surrender of Johnston at Raleigh; and rendered conspicuous and gallant service in the battle of Averysboro, N. C. His command was in the Grand Review at Washington, May, 1865, and he was mustered out of service July 25, 1865. Colonel Cogswell was severely wounded in the left arm at the battle of Chancellorsville, and

slightly wounded at the battle of Antietam, Averysboro, and Bentonville, N. C. Died May 22, 1895, at Washington, D. C., while serving in his fourth term as a member of congress.

1859. Non-Grad. Geo. Henry Jordan, C.S.D.: Enlisted as sergeant of Company A, Twenty-seventh Regiment Maine Volunteers, Sept. 10, 1862, for nine months; discharged July, 1863, at Portland, Me., by reason of the expiration of term of service.

1860. James McMillan Ayer: Enlisted as a private in Company B, Fifteenth Vermont Volunteers, Aug. 25, 1862; was elected captain of the same company September 8, was mustered into service for nine months at Brattleboro, Vt., Oct. 22, 1862; the regiment did duty in the defences of Washington, along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, during the fall of 1862, and in the winter of 1862 and 1863, and spring of 1863, till the latter part of June, when the brigade to which it was attached, under command of Gen. Geo. J. Stannard, was ordered to join the First Corps of the Army of the Potomac, which it did on the first day of the battle of Gettysburg, July 1. On July 2 the regiment was ordered to relieve the Twelfth Vermont, which was guarding the wagon train of the army, and whose term of service had expired. Captain Ayer was mustered out of service with his regiment Aug. 8, 1863. Died Aug. 22, 1892.

1860. Albert Smith Bickmore: Enlisted as a private in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers Aug. 25, 1862, for nine months; in October was sent to Newbern, N. C., and did service in the Department of North Carolina till June, 1863, and on the 18th of that month was mustered out at Boston.

1860. William Ellingwood Bunten: In the early part of August, 1862, opened a recruiting office at Concord, N. H. Under the call of President Lincoln for 300,000 men, a company was organized Sept. 22, 1862, and Mr. Bunten was elected captain of Company H, Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers. The regiment was on duty during the first year of the service in the defences of Washington. In the summer of 1863 Captain Bunten was in command of the guard at the Old Capitol Prison every alternate day; during the winter of 1862 and 1863 the regiment was stationed at Poolsville, Md., and remained until some time in April, when it was ordered to the front; these orders, however, were countermanded, and the regiment remained at Washington all that summer, Captain Bunten being detailed most of the time for duty at the Old Capitol Prison; was mustered out Sept. 25, 1863. Died Dec. 18, 1897.

1860. Charles Henry Camp: Was commissioned first lieutenant of Company B, Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers, Dec. 20, 1861. The regiment was attached to General Butler's Gulf Expedition. Lieutenant Camp served in this Department, in the Nineteenth Army Corps, for about two years, closing his military life in the surrender of Port Hudson; resigned Aug. 6, 1863, on account of physical disability. Was appointed captain of Company D, same regiment, Sept. 1, 1864, but declined the appointment.

1860. George Ephraim Chamberlin: Was elected captain of Company A, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, Aug. 12, 1862; promoted to major on Aug. 26, before the regiment left the State; the regiment was ordered to Washington, and on arrival there was changed from infantry to heavy artillery, and, until May, 1864, garrisoned a number of forts north of Washington, during which time Major Chamberlin was in command at either Fort Lincoln or Fort Totten; his reputation was

that of a thorough disciplinarian and accomplished soldier. In May, 1864, the regiment was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, which was then fighting its way through the wilderness towards Richmond; it was assigned to the Vermont Brigade, which General Ayres said "could out march and out fight" any brigade in the army. About this time Major Chamberlin was promoted to the office of lieutenant-colonel, and was in command of his regiment nearly all the time until his death. He fought with gallantry in all the battles, when the Sixth Corps was ordered to Washington to repel the Army of General Early. For a few days the regiment was in its old quarters in the forts, and was preparing for permanency, when it was ordered to join General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. On the morning of Sunday, Aug. 21, near Charleston, Va., while engaged in writing to his wife, the order came to Colonel Chamberlin to have his regiment fall into line of battle. The rebel General Early fell upon the skirmish line of the Vermont Brigade, and almost before the regiment was under fire, Colonel Chamberlin was shot through the body; he was removed to the hospital at Sandy Hook, Md., and in the early morning of Aug. 22, died in the arms of Chaplain Little, his classmate. There was something almost pathetic in the last words of his letter to his wife, which was never finished: "We are in God's hands, and his will is better than our will; we will love him and trust him and be satisfied." Col. A. F. Walker, who succeeded him in command, says of him, in his history of the Vermont Brigade: "He was surely 'sans peur et sans reproche;' exaggeration was impossible. In speaking of one who offered such remarkable devotion upon his country's altar, Vermont should and always will cherish his memory as that of one of her noblest and bravest sons."

1860. George Henry Chandler: Was commissioned Aug. 13, 1862, adjutant of the Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers at Concord; Oct. 11, 1863, was promoted to major at Lexington, Ky.; served at South Mountain and Antietam and at the siege of Vicksburg, and through Burnside's East Tennessee campaign, and at the battle of Spottsylvania; on the 12th of May, 1864, was wounded by a musket ball through the right thigh, which disabled him from active duty during the remainder of his time; was mustered out of the regiment at Concord June 10, 1865, having been commissioned lieutenant-colonel, to which rank he could not be mustered on account of depletion of his regiment. Died at Canterbury, N. H., Aug. 12, 1883.

1860. Samuel Quarles Dearborn: Enlisted as a private in Company D, Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, Sept. 20, 1864, for one year; served during that time at City Point, Va., and in Washington, D. C., during nearly the whole time of his service; was ordered to the front, near Petersburg, in December, 1864; mustered out June 10, 1865.

1860. Daniel Ashley Dickinson: was appointed acting assistant paymaster U. S. Navy May 15, 1863, and assigned to the steamer "Freeborn" of the Potomac flotilla; was on this steamer during the whole of his term of service, resigning Jan. 2, 1865. Died Feb. 12, 1902.

1860. William Kelly Fletcher: Was acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army at White House, Va., from May 18 to July, 1862. From January, 1863, to December 25, 1864, he served in a similar capacity at and near Washington.

1860. Charles Lee Foster: Was appointed hospital steward in the Forty-seventh Massachusetts Vol-

unteers Sept. 3, 1862; mustered into service Oct. 16, 1862, at Boxford, Mass. The regiment was attached to General Banks's expedition, and served in the Department of the Gulf. Foster was taken ill in New Orleans before the expiration of term of service, and died at University Hospital, New Orleans, Aug. 8, 1863.

1860. Oscar Adrian Hale: Was commissioned captain of Company D, Sixth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, Oct. 8, 1861; promoted to major Jan. 12, 1863; to lieutenant-colonel March 18, 1863; mustered out Oct. 28, 1864. The Sixth Vermont, on being mustered into the United States service, was ordered to Washington and on the 22d of October, 1861, joined the Vermont Brigade, completing its organization. Colonel Hale participated in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged until he was severely wounded in a skirmish at Charlestown, W. Va., August, 1864. In the same engagement Lieut.-Col. G. E. Chamberlin of the Eleventh Vermont, and a classmate of Colonel Hale's, was mortally wounded. The First Vermont Brigade was in the battles of Warwick Creek, Lee's Mills, Williamsburg, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, and all the battles of the Army of the Potomac. During the Wilderness campaign of 1864 the Sixth Vermont fought desperately and suffered fearfully. Of 441 men going into battle there were 69 killed and 127 wounded, almost one half. Colonel Barney was killed May 5, and the command devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Hale, who commanded the regiment till he was wounded. He did not return to the regiment, but was mustered out with it at Brattleboro. In this Wilderness fight the Sixth lost 45 per cent, while the Light Brigade at Balaklava lost 36.7 per cent. Died, 1867.

1860. William Slade Herrick: Entered the U. S. Navy from Chicago in December, 1862, as a seaman. Jan. 1, 1863, was promoted to the position of hospital steward; was in the engagement at Tunica Bend, below Natchez, Miss. His service was on the gunboat "General Bragg" of the Mississippi Squadron; left the service in February, 1865. Died May 10, 1885.

1860. Arthur Little: Was commissioned chaplain in the First Vermont Heavy Artillery Eleventh Vermont Volunteers March 19, 1863, the regiment then being on garrison duty at Washington, occupying forts to the north and east of the city. The regiment remained there till early in May, 1864; just after the Battle of the Wilderness, the regiment crossed the Potomac for the front, and moved with the army in its celebrated flank movement across the James, and took position with it before Petersburg. Chaplain Little was actively engaged in assisting the surgeon in caring for the wounded at Cold Harbor, where his brother-in-law, Capt. E. B. Frost, Tenth Vermont (Dart. Col. 1858), was mortally wounded. Also took part in Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, and was with his Lieut-Col. George E. Chamberlin, of the same class (1860), when he was mortally wounded, August 23. As at Cold Harbor he assisted in caring for the suffering at Winchester and Cedar Creek. Returning to the Army of the Potomac he spent the winter of 1864 and 1865 before Petersburg. During that time he actively conducted religious services which were productive of good results. He was present at the capture of Richmond, and continued with his regiment till Lee's surrender. He was mustered out the last of June, 1865, at Burlington, Vt. In 1867 he was chaplain of the First New Hampshire Militia, Gen. J. N. Patterson (1860) commanding.

1860. Charles Little: Was appointed hospital steward in the Fifteenth Vermont Volunteers Oct. 8, 1862; mustered into service Oct. 22, 1862, for nine months; the colonel of the regiment being Redfield Proctor, afterwards governor of Vermont, and later secretary of war, in the cabinet of President Harrison. The regiment served in the Department of Washington, under General Casey, until just before the battle of Gettysburg, when it joined the First Army Corps. Mr. Little served with the regiment during its entire term of service and was mustered out at Brattleboro, Vt., Aug. 5, 1863. On the 22d of December, 1863, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the U. S. Navy, and served on the steamer "Winona" on the Carolina coast; mustered out of service in September, 1865. Died Nov. 16, 1869.

1860. Henry Clay Newell: Was drafted and accepted as a soldier from Vermont in August, 1863; was commissioned by Governor Holbrook as assistant surgeon of the Third Vermont Volunteers Oct. 2, in the same year; and was stationed at Brattleboro as surgeon-in-charge of the barracks until May 14, 1864, when he was ordered to join his regiment then at Spottsylvania, Va., and was with it in all its engagements until March 18, 1865, when by order of General Meade he was transferred to the hospital at City Point, Va., where he remained on duty until the close of the war. While at the above hospital Surgeon Newell had charge of two wards, and also medical charge of a colony of negro refugees located near by. For a time he was acting medical inspector of the artillery reserve; mustered out of the service June 7, 1865.

1860. Charles Edmund Parker: Was commissioned adjutant of the Seventh Regiment Vermont Volunteers, with the rank of first lieutenant, Jan. 1, 1862; was promoted captain of Company E, same regiment, Dec. 9, 1862; resigned Oct. 22, 1863; served with his regiment at Ship Island, Miss., New Orleans, La., Pensacola, Fla., until date of resignation.

1860. Ezra Burleigh Parker: Enlisted in Company L, First Rhode Cavalry, Dec. 6, 1861, and was appointed first sergeant; afterwards promoted to second lieutenant Aug. 4, 1862, same company, and then to the position of adjutant Dec. 1, 1862; was taken prisoner at Aldie, Va., June 18, 1863, and confined in Libby Prison until May, 1864. Immediately after his capture was promoted captain for gallant conduct in the affair at Aldie; was exchanged in March, and in May resigned to accept a captaincy in the First New Hampshire Cavalry June 25, 1864; was mustered out with his regiment at Concord, N. H., Aug. 21, 1865.

1860. George Parker: Was commissioned captain of Company A, Sixth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, Oct. 4, 1861, and resigned Oct. 21, 1862. Captain Parker's company was a portion of the force composing the right wing in the attack on the rebel lines at Lee's Mills April 6, 1862, the first time the regiment was under fire.

For particulars of the record of this regiment see sketch of Col. O. A. Hale, class 1860.

1860. Joab Nelson Patterson: Enlisted April 20, 1861, from New Hampshire, as a private for three months' service; only one regiment being accepted for three months' service, re-enlisted for three years, May 11, 1861, and raised a company for the Second New Hampshire Regiment; was commissioned first lieutenant of Company H in this regiment June 4, 1861; promoted captain May 23, 1862; lieutenant-colonel June 21, 1864; colonel Jan. 10, 1865; brevet brigadier-general March 13, 1865; and

mustered out with the regiment Dec. 19, 1865, his regiment being the first three years' regiment to leave New Hampshire and the last to return. The regiment was at the first Bull Run battle; in Burnside's brigade, Hunter's division; after that battle, was assigned to Hooker's brigade, and spent the winter of 1861 and 1862 along Budd's Ferry, in lower Maryland; took part in the Peninsular campaign, being in the First Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps; engaged in the siege of Yorktown, battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, and all of the Seven Days' Fight; ordered to join Pope's army, and participated in the second Bull Run battle Aug. 29 and 30, 1862, and also in the Fredericksburg campaign December, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Gettysburg, where its losses at the Peach Orchard were more than fifty per cent of those engaged. The regiment remained with the Army of the Potomac until it arrived at Washington, where, with the Fifth and Twelfth New Hampshire, it was detailed and sent to Point Lookout, Md., under command of Gen. Gilman Marston (Dart. Col. 1837), to guard prisoners of war. General Patterson was provost marshal of the district from August, 1863, to April, 1864, when the regiment was sent to Yorktown to join the army of the James, forming a part of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth Army Corps; actively engaged in the Bermuda Hundred campaign; went to Cold Harbor, and was under Gen. William F. Smith.

On the 8th of June, 1864, the original members of the regiment were mustered out, except those who re-enlisted. All of the other commissioned officers were mustered out except Patterson, who remained in command and was promoted at this time to lieutenant-colonel, and at different times was in command of a brigade, until mustered out of service.

1860. John Tredick: Enlisted as a private in Company K, Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers, Aug. 15, 1862; served as ward master and hospital steward; was discharged March 6, 1864, to accept appointment as hospital steward in the regular army, and was stationed near Covington, Ky., at which place he was finally discharged Aug. 19, 1865. Died May 18, 1881.

1860. George Thompson White: Was appointed in July, 1861, quartermaster sergeant Third Battalion Massachusetts Volunteer Rifles. Sept. 4, 1862, he was appointed second lieutenant Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers; was promoted first lieutenant May 27, 1863, and captain, April 1, 1865, and was mustered out July 12, 1865.

He was at different times on staff duty as ordnance officer, judge advocate, and assistant adjutant-general. In Sheridan's Shenandoah campaign he was put in command of the Pioneer Corps, Third Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps. Soon after, at Cedar Creek, he was appointed brigade commissary of subsistence on the staff of Gen. George H. Sharpe. When the brigade was disbanded at Savannah he became judge advocate of the District of Georgia on the staff of General Birge. Died Nov. 25, 1884.

1860. Ben Cyrus Brett, D.M.C.: Was commissioned in the fall of 1861 assistant surgeon Twenty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, and continued with the regiment during its term of service; was with General Sherman's expedition from Charleston to Savannah; was mustered out in the fall of 1864.

1860. John Wingate Bucknam, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers Oct. 22, 1861; surgeon, June 1, 1863; discharged Oct. 26, 1864. For record of service Fifth

New Hampshire see sketch of Wm. Child, D.M.C., 1857. Died Dec. 18, 1870.

1860. Benjamin Franklin Eaton, D.M.C.: Was appointed hospital steward in the First New Hampshire Volunteers (a three months' regiment); upon the return of that regiment was commissioned assistant surgeon Third New Hampshire Volunteers Aug. 22, 1861, and resigned on account of disability Oct. 1, 1862, while the regiment was stationed at Hilton Head, S. C. Died March 1, 1882, at Hartford, Vt.

1860. William Henry Grant, D.M.C.: Was appointed acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army in October, 1862; was on duty in Columbian Hospital, Washington, D. C., for about fourteen months, and for a few months in Lincoln Hospital, also for a short time in Baker's cavalry barracks, Washington; during the remainder of his service, which expired in the fall of 1864, he was on duty at the prisoners of war camp, Point Lookout, Md.

1860. David Comstock Moore, D.M.C.: Is reported to have been an acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army, but no record of his service has been obtained. Died, 1876.

1860. Edwin Marcellus Noyes, D.M.C.: Was commissioned second lieutenant Company C, Third Regiment Vermont Volunteers, May 23, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant, same company, Nov. 7, 1861; died of disease Aug. 31, 1862. In the first skirmish in which the regiment participated near Lewinsville, Va., in September, 1861, one man was killed and one man mortally wounded and left within the rebel lines. Lieutenant Noyes, with twenty men, went back within the rebel picket lines, ascertained the man had died, and brought his body back to camp. The soldier was a son of the noted mathematician, Zerah Colburn.

1860. Hubert Sleeper, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon Sixteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, March 18, 1863, and was ordered to proceed to New Orleans, La., where the regiment was then stationed; joined the regiment at Brashear City, La.; was with it at Fort Burton and at Baton Rouge, where large numbers of the regiment were taken sick, and it was ordered back to Brashear City to convalescent camp; June 28 that place was captured by the rebels, and Dr. Sleeper was held a prisoner till about August 1, when he was exchanged; was mustered out Aug. 31, 1863, by reason of expiration of the term of service of the regiment.

1860. Francis Laban Towne, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon in the U. S. Army May 28, 1861; surgeon, Oct. 3, 1866, with the rank of major; brevetted captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services.

1860. George Edward Woodbury, D.M.C.: Was appointed assistant surgeon Second D. C. Infantry Nov. 14, 1862. Mustered out Sept. 12, 1865, at Alexandria, Va.

1860. Non-Grad. Edward Payson Jackson: Enlisted in Company D, Forty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and was mustered into the service of the United States on the 26th day of September, 1862, for nine months; discharged on the first day of July, 1863, by reason of the expiration of term of service. The regiment did duty in North Carolina, and was engaged in battle at Kinston, Whitehall, and Goldsboro, and in several skirmishes.

1860. Non-Grad. Frederick Augustus Kendall: Enlisted as a private in Company B, Eleventh Indiana Infantry, June 18, 1861; was transferred to Company I, First New Hampshire Infantry, July 23, 1861, and was mustered out Aug. 9, 1861. He was appointed second lieutenant Fourth New Hampshire Infantry Sept. 18, 1861; promoted first lieutenant Nov. 2, 1862, and

captain Sept. 27, 1864. He took part in the Port Royal expedition, and was in the Department of the South till April, 1864; participated in the operations against Forts Sumter and Wagner, and in the expedition to Florida, in January, 1864, and was engaged in the action at Pocotaligo, S. C.; was transferred to the Army of the James, and was engaged in the actions at Bermuda Hundred, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Explosion of the Mine, and battle of Fussel's Mills, Va.; was also engaged in the capture of Fort Harrison and in the operations terminating in the surrender of General Lee; was on duty as assistant commissary of musters, of the Third Division, Tenth Army Corps, from September, 1864, and on mustering duty at Richmond and Petersburg, Va., until Aug. 17, 1865, when he resigned his commission to take service in the army operating in southwestern Texas under General Sheridan. He was mustered into service as captain of the Eighth United States Artillery (colored) Oct. 9, 1865, at Victoria, Tex., and was immediately assigned to duty as assistant commissary of musters for the district of the Rio Grande, where he served until mustered out of service March 10, 1866. He afterwards entered the regular service, July 28, 1866, as second lieutenant of the Fortieth Infantry, and served with his command in Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana until 1870, when he was ordered to Texas and served in the department for four years; and, in 1876, was detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Brooks Military Academy, where he served until 1879. March 2, 1867, he was brevetted first lieutenant and captain U. S. Army for gallant and meritorious services at Fort Harrison, Va.; was promoted first lieutenant July 31, 1867; transferred to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, 1869, and promoted captain March 22, 1879. Captain Kendall was relieved from duty in 1880, and was retired because of disability incurred in the line of duty.

1860. Non-Grad. John Adams Knowles: Entered the army in January, 1862, and was employed in the quartermaster's department in California, Colorado, and Arizona; returned to New York March, 1862, and enlisted, July 9, 1862, as a private in the One Hundred and Twelfth New York Volunteers; served in Virginia, South Carolina, and Florida; was twice promoted in his regiment, and March 18, 1864, was appointed captain and commissary of subsistence; resigned Feb. 16, 1865.

1861. David Henry Brown: Enlisted in the quartermaster's department U. S. Army at Nashville, Tenn., in April, 1864, serving till June in the office of Brig.-Gen. J. L. Donaldson, supervising quartermaster, and was then transferred to the office of Col. Jno. C. Crane, quartermaster in charge of military railroads, Military Division of the Mississippi. He left the service in January, 1865.

1861. George Anson Bruce: Was elected first lieutenant Company B, Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, Sept. 27, 1862. He joined the Army of the Potomac and was present at the battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862. Soon after he was appointed adjutant-general Third Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps. In the siege of Suffolk, Va., he took part in the attack on Longstreet. He also participated in the Peninsular campaign, and May 30, 1864, was promoted to captain Company L, and joined the Army of the James under General Butler; was in the engagements at Swift's Creek, Kingsland Creek, and Drury's Bluff, and in the battles of Cold Harbor June 1 and 3, 1864; was in the successful attack on Petersburg June 17. In the subsequent campaigning

near Petersburg he was three times wounded. He was also at Seven Pines Oct. 30, 1864. For gallant and meritorious conduct he was successively brevetted captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel. During a large part of his term of service he was adjutant-general of brigade and division and judge advocate of division, being on the staff of General Devens at the evacuation of Richmond, where he had the honor of being the first man to cross the Confederate lines and enter the city on the morning of April 3, 1865. Colonel Bruce's last service was as recorder of the commission to try all offences at Richmond.

1861. Henry Mills Caldwell: Was commissioned captain Company F, Berdan's Second Regiment Sharpshooters, Sept. 19, 1861. Joined the regiment at Washington, where he spent the winter of 1861–1862. In March, 1862, the regiment formed McDowell's advance in his movement towards Fredericksburg, via Manassas Junction. At Falmouth Company F was detailed as provost guard of the town, and Captain Caldwell acted as provost marshal. Shortly after he was taken sick of typhoid fever, and died at Falmouth July 12, 1862. It is the universal testimony of his comrades that he was an unusually promising officer, and that the same thoroughness and laudable ambition to excel characterized him in the army as in college.

1861. David Farnum Cole: Was commissioned captain Company D, Twelfth Regiment Vermont Volunteers Aug. 23, 1862. Mustered into United States service Oct. 4, 1862, at Brattleboro, Vt., for nine months. Mustered out July 14, 1863, at the same place. Nearly all the time of his service the Twelfth Vermont was in the defences of Washington, doing duty on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The regiment was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac just before the battle of Gettysburg, and the brigade to which it was attached was engaged in that battle; but the regiment was ordered to guard the wagon train of the Army of the Potomac, which it took to Westminster, Md., July 2, 1863. Though naturally averse to war Captain Cole carried into the army the same thoroughness and devotion to duty that had characterized him in college. At the close of his term of service he studied law for a while in Cleveland, O.; but his patriotic spirit gave him no rest till he re-entered the service, this time as major of the One Hundred and Seventh Colored infantry. He was mainly instrumental in raising the regiment, which was largely composed of former Kentucky slaves. He was assigned to the Army of the James, but was stricken with malarial fever and died Jan. 7, 1865. In accordance with his expressed wish, that his remains should rest in some soldiers' cemetery, he was buried at Arlington, Va., where representatives from four classes with him in college followed his remains to the grave. A beautiful monument bears his name, with the fitting epitaph, "He died as he had lived, a brave soldier and a Christian gentleman."

1861. Edmund Davis: Enlisted as corporal in Company I, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, in July, 1862; mustered into the United States service August 16, and served with the Ninth Army Corps in the Army of the Potomac. At the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, he was dangerously wounded in the right thigh while serving as one of the color guard. He was discharged on account of this wound May 11, 1863, but did not recover till July, 1864. Died July 8, 1897.

1861. George William Estabrook: Enlisted as a private in the Forty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers (a nine months' regiment) in the fall of 1862; mustered into the United States service in October of the same

year; served in North and South Carolina, a part of the time in the Signal Corps, and was mustered out July, 1863, at the expiration of his term of service.

1861. Jasper Spurzheim Grant: Entered the service at Washington as assistant surgeon, and was assigned to duty at Lincoln Hospital Oct. 17, 1863. In April, 1864, he was appointed to a clerkship in the paymaster general's office. The following October he went on duty at Carver Hospital, Washington, and remained there till the next January. Feb. 2, 1865, he was ordered to duty at Fort Saratoga. Here he continued till he died of disease Aug. 4, 1865.

1861. George Enos Hodgdon: Was appointed lieutenant Company G, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, Sept. 18, 1862; resigned on account of ill health Feb. 14, 1863; was appointed second lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, April 30, 1864; discharged at Gallop's Island, Boston Harbor, Nov. 17, 1865. Died June 11, 1891, at Portsmouth, N. H.

1861. Amos Byron Jones: Was commissioned captain of Company E, First Regiment United States Sharpshooters, Aug. 6, 1861, the regiment composing a part of the celebrated Berdan's Sharpshooters. December 3, following, he was commissioned major of the Second Regiment United States Sharpshooters. He was appointed colonel and aide-de-camp of volunteers in May, 1862, and as such served on the staff of Gen. J. C. Fremont. He was mustered out in 1865.

1861. George Augustus Marden: Enlisted as a private Nov. 9, 1861, in Company G, Second Regiment Berdan's United States Sharpshooters, and when the regiment was mustered into service was appointed second sergeant. In April, 1862, he was transferred to the First Regiment United States Sharpshooters, and served there in McClellan's campaign from Yorktown to Harrison's Landing. July 10, 1862, he was commissioned by the governor of New Hampshire first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster. In that capacity he served with the regiment until Jan. 1, 1863, when he was ordered on staff duty as acting assistant adjutant-general, Third Brigade, Third Division, Third Army Corps. Here he served till August, 1863, taking part at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Wapping Heights, where he maintained a well-earned reputation for gallant conduct and faithful discharge of duty. In August, 1864, he was ordered to Riker's Island, New York Harbor, on detached service, but at his own request was soon returned to his regiment and served with it until mustered out September 22, 1864.

1861. Sidney Augustus Merriam: Was mustered into the Fortieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers Sept. 8, 1862, and was made hospital steward Sept. 12. On the 18th of February, 1863, he was promoted to first lieutenant and was mustered out June 15, 1863, at the expiration of his term of service. His regiment served in Virginia, South Carolina, and Florida. Died Aug. 14, 1876.

1861. George Sylvester Morris: Enlisted as a corporal in the Sixteenth Vermont Volunteers (a nine months' regiment) in October, 1862, and served in the Department of Washington and at Gettysburg, being on detached service the larger portion of the time, as regimental and brigade postmaster. He was mustered out in August, 1863, at the expiration of his term of service. Died March 24, 1889.

1861. Harlan Winslow Page: Served as paymaster's clerk with Maj. E. D. Redington, paymaster U. S. Army at Washington, D. C., and Springfield, Ill., from April, 1865, till Nov. 30, 1865.

1861. Henry Pitt Page: Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862, as a private in the Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, Company K. Afterwards he was promoted to first sergeant of the same company, and then to lieutenant in Company I, May 27, 1864. He was on detached duty most of the time till the close of the war, being discharged for disability May 15, 1865.

1861. William Robie Patten: Enlisted Aug. 1, 1862, in Company I, Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and September 4 was appointed captain of the company. He served with the regiment, which was attached to the Ninth Army Corps under General Burnside, in East Tennessee and Virginia, till honorably discharged on resignation April 20, 1864. Died at Concord, N. H., May 5, 1886.

1861. Francis William Perkins: Mr. Perkins enjoyed the distinguished honor of being the first one of his class, and, so far as known, the first undergraduate to enlist in the Union Army, leaving in May, 1861, just before graduation. He enlisted in Company B, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, May 11, 1861, and was promoted to sergeant within a month. In June he was promoted quartermaster sergeant of the regiment; was with his regiment at the first Bull Run battle; Aug. 21, 1861, he was commissioned first lieutenant and quartermaster of his regiment, and in September was assigned to duty as assistant quartermaster on the staff of Col. Robert Cowdin, commanding First Brigade in Hooker's division, stationed in lower Maryland; served in the same position under Gen. Henry M. Naglee, and was with the brigade through the Peninsular campaign; June 9, 1862, was commissioned captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers, and was assigned to duty on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Cuvier Grover. After the second Bull Run battle he served as quartermaster of the Second Division, Third Army Corps, on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. In September, 1862, he returned to the staff of General Grover at Edward's Ferry, Md. In December he joined the Banks expedition and went to New Orleans, serving at various periods as chief quartermaster of the Second, Third, and Fourth Divisions of the Nineteenth Army Corps, and, for a time, of the corps itself, always on the staff of General Grover. He was in both expeditions up the Red River and at the siege of Port Hudson.

In July and August, 1864, he served as chief quartermaster on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger, and was in the expedition which captured Forts Gaines and Morgan, and entered the Bay of Mobile. In September of the same year was placed in charge of water transportation of the Department of the Gulf, with headquarters at New Orleans, remaining there until June, 1865; was then ordered to Mobile as chief of the Department of Alabama; was honorably discharged on resignation Sept. 20, 1865; received honorable mention for gallant and meritorious service in the battles of The Orchards, Glendale, Malvern Hill, and in battles before Port Hudson. Died March 6, 1871, at New Orleans, La.

1861. Edward Dana Redington: Enlisted at St. Johnsbury, Vt., Aug. 23, 1862, in Company K, Fifteenth Vermont Volunteers. September 22 he was appointed sergeant major of the Twelfth Vermont Volunteers, and was mustered into the service October 4 at Brattleboro, Vt. He served in the Department of Washington under Gen. Silas Casey. June 23, 1863, he was promoted second lieutenant of Company I. Late in June the regiment was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, and overtook it at Emmetsburg, Md., the day before the battle of Gettysburg. On the first

day of the battle the regiment was sent as guard to the wagon train of the army, and escorted it to Westminster, Md. The term of the regiment having expired it was ordered to Vermont, and was mustered out July 14, 1863. Feb. 23, 1864, Mr. Redington was appointed by President Lincoln additional paymaster U. S. Army, with rank of major, and was ordered to duty in the Army of the Potomac, with headquarters at Washington. His payments were mainly in the Ninth Army Corps, under General Burnside, while the army was in front of Petersburg. In June, 1865, however, he was ordered to Indianapolis, and thence to Springfield, Ill., where he was engaged in paying off mustered-out troops. Dec. 1, 1865, he was mustered out on account of the close of the war.

1861. Charles Tyng Richardson: Enlisted as a private in a company forming for the Cadet Regiment (otherwise the Forty-fifth Massachusetts) in August, 1862. He was mustered into service at Readville, Mass., September 26. The regiment left for the seat of war in North Carolina, by steamer from Boston, November 5. It was first quartered in barracks on the Trent River, near Newbern. He was afterwards on provost duty there and again in camp and bivouac. He was then promoted commissary sergeant and held the position till mustered out at the expiration of his term, July 21, 1863. The regiment was engaged at Kinston, Whitehall, and Goldsboro, N. C., and in several skirmishes besides. Reaching home while the draft was in progress Richardson volunteered for duty to quell the riots incident thereto. Died Nov. 17, 1893.

1861. Edward Thomas Rowell: Enlisted in the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers in August, 1861. On the 21st of September he was commissioned second lieutenant Company F, Second Regiment Berdan's United States Sharpshooters, of which company Henry M. Caldwell, of his class, was captain. On the death of Captain Caldwell, July 12, 1862, Lieutenant Rowell was commissioned captain, and on July 1, 1863, he was promoted to major. Feb. 17, 1864, he received a commission as lieutenant-colonel, but there was not a sufficient number of men in the regiment to admit of his being mustered in in that rank. He was in the battles and skirmishes at Falmouth, Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, Gainesville, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, The Cedars, Chancellorsville, Kelly's Ford, Locust Grove, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. During the campaign of 1864 the First and Second regiments of Berdan's Sharpshooters were consolidated and reported as a separate organization direct to division headquarters. While thus organized the two regiments were commanded by Major Rowell. He was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, and at Petersburg while gallantly leading his regiment he received a severe wound, from the effects of which he did not fully recover. Major Rowell served in the army until the close of the war. Died Aug. 4, 1899.

1861. Joseph Oliver Stearns: Though not enlisted in the army, he served in the Sanitary Commission in 1862, and contracted disease from which he died Sept. 6, 1862, thus really giving his life for his country's cause.

1861. James Monroe Whitaker: Was assistant surgeon of the Seventieth United States Colored Infantry from 1863 to 1865. The Seventieth was organized at Natchez, Miss. Died June 30, 1896.

1861. Marshall Lebanon Brown, C.S.D.: Enlisted as a private, Nov. 12, 1861, in Company E, Sixth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers;

re-enlisted with his regiment Dec. 29, 1863. He was detailed to hospital service and was promoted to the position of hospital steward Jan. 2, 1863. June 1, 1865, he was promoted to assistant surgeon, with rank of lieutenant, and was honorably discharged and mustered out of the United States service at the close of the war, July 17, 1865.

1861. Henry Bartlett Green, C.S.D.: Was appointed acting third assistant engineer U. S. Navy Sept. 20, 1862, and was promoted to acting second assistant engineer March 3, 1864; resigned on account of sickness March 22, 1865. He served in 1862 on the screw steamer "Colorado," in 1863 on the same steamer, at that time in the navy yard at Portsmouth; in 1864 on the screw steamer "Tahomah," which was repairing at New York City.

1861. Horace Greenleaf McDuffee, C.S.D.: Enlisted at Troy, N. Y., in 1862, as a private in the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers. He was taken sick in 1863, near Carsville, Va., and was sent to the United States General Hospital near Fort Monroe. He was discharged in 1864 by reason of physical disability.

1861. Thomas Elliott Buck, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon First Connecticut Cavalry Regiment Oct. 10, 1862; mustered out Aug. 18, 1865. This regiment served its entire term of service with the Army of the Potomac, and in the campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley. It is credited with eighty-eight engagements by name. It served as a battalion until March 8, 1864, when the regimental organization was completed. Its later service was with Custer's Cavalry Division. It was in the front at Appomattox; received the first flag of truce, and was detailed to escort General Grant when he went to receive General Lee's surrender.

1861. Adoniram Judson Gray, D.M.C.: Was appointed acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army Feb. 1, 1863; assistant surgeon Fifth Regiment United States Colored Troops, with rank as first lieutenant, May 12, 1865; honorably mustered out Oct. 10, 1865. Assistant surgeon Twelfth Regiment United States Colored Troops, Heavy Artillery, Oct. 11, 1865; acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army, Dec. 20, 1865; surgeon-in-chief Bureau R.F. and A.L., District of Alabama, Jan. 1, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1868, when the district was discontinued. From Feb. 1, 1863, to March 1, 1864, was attending surgeon and assistant executive officer, Lovell General Hospital, Portsmouth Grove, R. I. March to July of 1864 attending surgeon and one of the pathologists, General Field Hospital, Chattanooga, Tenn. July 1 to Nov. 15, 1864, executive officer and secretary, Officers' Hospital, Lookout Mountain, Tenn. Dec. 1, 1864, to May 23, 1865, attending surgeon and member of examining board for Invalid Pensions, Carver General Hospital, Washington, D. C., also served with regiment at Newbern, N. C., and from December, 1865, to Jan. 1, 1868, surgeon-in-charge of General Hospital at Mobile, Alabama. After the close of the Civil War served as an acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army in various parts of the frontier, Texas, New Mexico, and Wyoming, until June 1, 1881, when he resigned.

1861. Franklin Lambert Hunt, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon Twenty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers Aug. 8, 1862; went with the regiment to North Carolina, and was appointed acting post surgeon, and afterwards post surgeon at Washington, N. C. While riding just outside the town with other officers Nov. 18, 1862, was killed by guerillas.

1861. Non-Grad. Andrew Neaf Damrell: Left college in the fall of 1858, and afterwards entered West Point, from which he graduated with high honors, and was

appointed first lieutenant of engineers June 13, 1864. March 7, 1867, he was commissioned captain of engineers, and afterwards a major by brevet in the regular army. He is still in the service.

1861. Non-Grad. John Holt Hutchinson: Enlisted in Company G, Third Regiment Vermont Volunteers, in the spring of 1861; was appointed first lieutenant May 27, 1861; was attached to the Signal Corps, and served there till discharged for disability May 20, 1863.

1861. Non-Grad. John Steele: Was commissioned second lieutenant Company B, First New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry, March 24, 1864; promoted first lieutenant Feb. 23, 1865, and served with his regiment under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley till mustered out, July 15, 1865. Was appointed in 1866 second lieutenant in United States Cavalry, and was stationed at Fort Laramie, and other posts on the plains, till 1867, when he resigned on account of ill health. Died May 17, 1869, at Goffstown, N. H.

1862. Augustus Alvord: Enlisted in November, 1863, in the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery as a private, and in December was assigned to a company which was doing garrison duty at one of the forts on Alexandria Heights, near Washington. In May, 1864, the regiment was ordered to the front, joining the Army of the James near Bermuda Hundred, with headquarters near Broadway Landing on the Appomattox River. During the summer of 1864 Mr. Alvord was on detached duty at Colonel Abbott's quarters. In the autumn of that year Col. Henry C. Ward, Thirty-first Regiment United States Colored Troops, learning that Mr. Alvord was a member of a theological seminary, appointed him chaplain of the regiment, provided he could get a furlough to go home to be ordained, which he did, and returned in January, 1865. The Thirty-first United States Colored Troops was stationed north of the James River, six or seven miles south of Richmond. In March the regiment broke camp and joined the main army in front of Petersburg, participating in the final struggles for the possession of that city and Richmond, and they were also in pursuit of Lee's army till its surrender. In the following June the regiment was ordered to Texas, landing at Brazos de Santiago, near the mouth of the Rio Grande; in July was ordered to Rowa, 300 miles distant, where it remained during the summer. Chaplain Alvord resigned in October following.

1862. Joshua Stuart Banfield: In March, 1864, was commissioned teacher of freedmen by the New England Freedmen's Aid Society, and was assigned to the Thirty-sixth Regiment United States Colored Troops, doing garrison duty at Point Lookout, Md. Afterwards went with the regiment to the front, at Petersburg, Va. Was next assigned, under the auspices of the Freedmen's Bureau, to colored schools in Alexandria, Va., and thence to Norfolk. Afterwards, in 1865, was ordered to Columbus, Ga., to establish and superintend colored schools there. He resigned such service in February, 1867.

1862. Calvin Smith Brown: While a junior in college, enlisted in the Seventh Squadron, Rhode Island Cavalry, June 13, 1862, and was in the Harper's Ferry campaign, holding the position of battalion commissary sergeant; mustered out Oct. 2, 1862. In March, 1865, was appointed captain of the Twenty-first, unassigned company, Maine Volunteers; was promoted lieutenant-colonel, in command of the First Battalion, Maine Infantry, in May, 1865; was in command of five districts of South Carolina in the latter part of the same year; mustered out of service in April, 1866.

1862. Howard Malcolm Chase: Enlisted Sept. 12, 1862, in Company H, Sixteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers; mustered in as sergeant Oct. 25, 1862; died of disease at Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 17, 1863.

The regiment was a nine months' organization, and served in the Department of the Gulf under Gen. N. P. Banks. It participated in the siege and capture of Port Hudson June 3 to July 9, 1863.

1862. Amos Waters Crane: Served as first lieutenant in One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteers (a regiment enlisted for one hundred days). Mustered in May 10, 1864. Discharged Sept. 9, 1864. The regiment was on duty guarding the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in West Virginia for a month, and in June was ordered to report to General Butler at Bermuda Hundred, Va. It performed useful service on picket and other duty, and was engaged with loss at North River Mills July 3, 1864.

1862. John Robie Eastman, C.S.D.: In November, 1862, entered the U. S. Naval Observatory at Washington, D. C., as an assistant. Volunteered for service in the field when Gen. Jubal A. Early assaulted the Defences of Washington, and was ordered by Rear Admiral L. M. Goldsborough, U. S. Navy, to duty at Fort Lincoln, as acting captain in charge of a portion of the men sent to the trenches from the Washington navy yard. Appointed Professor of Mathematics U. S. Navy Feb. 17, 1865. Transferred to the Retired List July 29, 1898, with the rank of captain U. S. Navy.

1862. George Farr: During Commencement week, just before graduation, he applied for, and received from Governor Berry, authority to raise a company for the Thirteenth Regiment New Hampshire Infantry, and was mustered in as captain of Company D Sept. 19, 1862. The regiment remained in the vicinity of Alexandria, Va., until about Dec. 1, 1862, when it was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac at Falmouth, Va., and was assigned to the Third Division, Ninth Army Corps. On the evening of December 9 it crossed the pontoon bridge into the city of Fredericksburg, and on the 11th received its baptism of fire in the bloody battle of Fredericksburg. Captain Farr was ordered to Newport News in February, 1863, and there remained till March, when the regiment was ordered to Suffolk to defend the place against Longstreet. He was on duty here till the last of June, when the division was sent on a raid to Hanover Junction to destroy the railroad and break Lee's communication with the Confederate capital, which was accomplished. On his return to Portsmouth Captain Farr with many others was prostrated by sunstroke. He was in hospital three weeks, and after joining his regiment was ordered to garrison Fort Tillinghast, where he remained till the commencement of the campaign of 1864, in April of that year. All the troops around Portsmouth were ordered to join General Butler's command in the vicinity of Bermuda Hundred, and were kept marching and fighting most of the time for the next month. The last of May the Thirteenth New Hampshire, with the division to which it belonged, was sent under Gen. W. F. Smith to join the Army of the Potomac under General Grant. Reaching the left of the army on June 1, after a long and tedious march, the division was ordered at once to charge the enemy's works. In this charge Captain Farr was very badly wounded by a musket ball which lodged in the back near the spine, entering near the shoulder, but after being in hospital, both at White House Landing and in Carver Hospital, in Washington, D. C., for several months, he was able to be taken to his home in

New Hampshire. He was treated while in New Hampshire by Dr. A. B. Crosby, Dartmouth '53, and in November had recovered sufficiently to rejoin his regiment at Fort Harrison, Va. Not being able to do duty at the front, and getting weary of hospital life, he made application to General Ord, commanding the Army of the James, to be assigned to light duty, and was ordered by him to report at Norfolk, Va., for service on a military commission, where he remained till the war closed. Mustered out June 21, 1865. He was a great sufferer from his wounds till 1866. Died March 20, 1895.

1862. Stark Fellows: Enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers Aug. 22, 1862, and was commissioned first lieutenant October 9. Served in the defences of Washington until Sept. 4, 1863, when he resigned and went before the United States Military Board for examination for a position in a colored regiment. Passed for a field officer's position, receiving the highest marking, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Second United States Colored Infantry. He was placed in command of Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla., where he was stricken with yellow fever and died May 23, 1864. He was a man of rare promise.

1862. George Fuller Gill: Was a private and hospital steward Seventh Squadron, Rhode Island Cavalry, 1862; medical cadet U. S. Army 1863 and 1864, and acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army until July, 1865. Served in Sigel's corps, Army of the Potomac, and in the Departments of Mississippi and Ohio. While in the Department of Ohio, in hospital service, was on special detail as surgeon of transportation department. Died June 4, 1892, at Magnolia, Mass.

1862. George Frank Hobbs: Enlisted Sept. 23, 1864, in the First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery; was soon after discharged by special order, that he might accept the position of first lieutenant and adjutant of the Eighteenth New Hampshire, Oct. 23, 1864; served until the spring of 1865, when he was obliged to resign on account of ill health, and was discharged to date March 8, 1865. Died Oct. 7, 1891, at Somerville, Mass.

1862. Simeon Hunt: Was appointed in the fall of 1864 assistant surgeon U. S. Army Colored Troops, but was not mustered into service, being incapacitated from duty by inflammatory rheumatism.

1862. Andrew Ingraham: Soon after graduation entered the U. S. Navy and served two years; then entered the service of the Engineer Corps of the Army of the Gulf and was topographical engineer on the staff of Gen. E. R. S. Canby at the close of the war.

1862. Benjamin McLeran: Soon after graduation enlisted in Company I, Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. Was on detached service in the Signal Corps most of the time while in service. Was discharged in 1863.

1862. Edwin Franklin Palmer: Enlisted Aug. 25, 1862, in Company B, Thirteenth Vermont Volunteers; promoted to second lieutenant Nov. 4, 1862; mustered out July 21, 1863. The regiment was connected with the Second Vermont Brigade, which did service in the defences of Washington and along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from October, 1862, until July, 1864, when it joined the Army of the Potomac, just previous to the battle of Gettysburg, and did conspicuous service in that battle. The brigade was under the command of Gen. George J. Stannard, and held a pivotal position in the third days' battle, making a flank attack on Wilcox's troops, and accomplishing much towards the success of our army on that memorable day.

1862. George Harvey Taylor: Was appointed second lieutenant Seventy-third United States Colored Infantry (Company C), and mustered in Dec. 21, 1863, and was mustered out Oct. 24, 1864, on account of physical disability. In November, 1864, was appointed first lieutenant, and was mustered out June, 1865. Died June 19, 1881.

1862. Augustus Chapman Walker: Was medical cadet at the Soldiers' Home Hospital, New York City, from May to August, 1862. Was then detailed for six weeks to examine recruits for the Metropolitan Brigade, New York City, where he was commissioned first assistant surgeon Tenth Regiment New York Volunteers, and soon after was recommissioned first assistant surgeon One Hundred and Thirty-third New York Volunteers, and was mustered into United States service Sept. 3, 1862, and served near Washington, D. C., till December, 1862, when the regiment was ordered to Baton Rouge, La. Remained in camp there till March, 1863, when they took the field, in the Port Hudson campaign, participating in the assaults of May 27 and June 14 and in duties incident to the siege till the surrender, July 9. The regiment was in the expedition to the north of Sabine River, Tex., under command of General Emory, September, 1863. Was subsequently in the Teche County from October to last of December, when the army went into winter quarters at Bonnet Cane, La., and remained there until ordered on the Red River campaign in April, 1864. After returning from that expedition the regiment was ordered to Virginia, and took part in the various battles in the Shenandoah Valley against the rebel General Early until Sept. 19, 1864. He was promoted to rank of full surgeon, Eighteenth New York Cavalry, to date from September, 1864, and was ordered to New Orleans, La. Was mustered Oct. 31, 1864, and served in camp and garrison duty till April, 1865, when he was detailed as surgeon-in-chief of the Cavalry Division commanded by Brigadier-General Knife at Greenville, La., and served on his staff until mustered out of the service at the close of the war, June 13, 1865. The service of Surgeon Walker was always in the field except for the brief period last mentioned, and while he was assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Fifty-third New York he was, for about a year, in charge of the regiment, the surgeon being on detached duty.

1862. John Sidney Warren: Was appointed in the summer of 1864 assistant surgeon One Hundred and Twentieth United States Colored Infantry, but his commission, through some miscarriage, failed to reach him, and he soon after received a contract as acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army, and was ordered to a recruiting station of the One Hundred and Nineteenth United States Colored Infantry, then on the west bank of the Tennessee River, about eighteen miles from Fort Donelson. Remained there only a short time, being pursued and barely escaping capture by the Confederate General Forrest. Proceeded to Paducah, Ky., and there was assigned to the Eighth United States Heavy Artillery (colored) as assistant surgeon. This regiment was then occupying Fort Anderson at the mouth of the Tennessee River. Remained at this point until the early spring of 1865, when he was ordered with his regiment to City Point, Va., and was soon thereafter detailed for duty in the post hospital at that point and continued on that duty until mustered out the following summer.

1862. Augustus Wiswall Wiggin: Became a medical cadet U. S. Army June 17, 1864, assistant surgeon, March 15, 1865, and was attached to the Fifth United States Heavy Artillery June 6, 1865. Was made brevet major of United States Vol-

unteers Aug. 6, 1866, to date from March 15, 1865. Resigned at that date, but was afterwards reappointed assistant surgeon, regular army, Nov. 16, 1868. Was on duty at West Point Hill, December, 1868, and from the latter date till May, 1870, at Camp Warner, Oregon. Was ordered to Fort Hall, Idaho, met with an accident on the way, and was carried to Camp Douglass, Utah, and was under treatment till August, 1870, when he went on duty at Fort Stevens, Oregon. Served afterwards at Forts Colville and Vancouver, W. T., till February, 1874; at Portland, Ore., and in the field till July, 1874, and at Fort Stevens till March 7, 1875, when he died from the effects of the accident received in 1870. He was a very promising officer, and was under orders at the time of his death to proceed east for examination for the rank of full surgeon.

1862. William Henry Baldwin, C.S.D.: After graduation entered the army as lieutenant in the First New York Volunteer Engineers; served at Hilton Head and at the siege and capture of Morris Island, and in the Army of the James, in front of Richmond and Petersburg, till the close of the war, when he was mustered out as captain.

1862. Charles Lee Douglass, C.S.D.: Enlisted May 8, 1861, as a private in Company A, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers; mustered out Aug. 9, 1861.

During its three months' service the regiment was on duty along the Potomac to Harper's Ferry.

1862. Charles Melroy Fellows, C.S.D.: Served as hospital steward in the Douglas Hospital, Washington, D. C., during the latter part of the war. Died Dec. 23, 1896.

1862. Non-Grad. William Henry Fessenden, C.S.D.: Enlisted as a private in Company L, First Massachusetts Cavalry, November, 1861; was severely wounded at the battle of Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862, and was in the hospital at Beaufort, S. C., till April 23, 1865, under treatment, when he was discharged on account of disability.

1862. Leander Miller Haskins, C.S.D.: Was connected with the army as commissary's clerk in the field, being attached to the Nineteenth Army Corps, and served at Port Hudson and Donelsonville during the summer of 1863, when he was discharged by reason of sickness; afterwards connected with the navy department in Washington till the close of the war.

1862. Heilge Charles Curtis, C.S.D.: Was appointed acting third assistant engineer U. S. Navy Dec. 14, 1863, and served on the Steamer "Harvest Moon," in the South Atlantic Squadron. Resigned Sept 14, 1864. Died in Boston in 1871.

1862. Samuel Welles, C.S.D.: Appointed civil engineer U. S. Navy Oct. 1, 1864. Killed by explosion of a steam boiler in Mare Island navy yard, California, July 10, 1866.

1862. Myron Leslie Baxter, D.M.C.: Was appointed assistant to Prof. E. E. Phelps, who held an appointment from the governor of Vermont, in connection with the First Vermont Brigade, which was serving at Camp Griffin, Va., in the winter of 1861 and spring of 1862; was appointed acting assistant surgeon of U. S. Army in May, 1863, and served in Campbell General Hospital, Washington, D. C., to October, 1864, and in Swift General Hospital, Prairie du Chien, Wis., from February to June, 1865. Died Jan. 8, 1895.

1862. Francis Newton Gibson, D.M.C.: Was commissioned Aug. 6, 1862, assistant surgeon Ninth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers; promoted to surgeon Jan. 18, 1865; was on duty with the regiment in the field from the time of its organization until mustered out of service at the close of the war. The regiment was connected with the Ninth Army Corps a large portion

of the time, and did duty both in the Army of the Potomac and in the western army; was with the Army of the Potomac at the time of the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond.

1862. John Alfred Hayes, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers Aug. 26, 1862, and was mustered out with the regiment June 4, 1865, as surgeon, having been promoted to that rank on the resignation of Surgeon Ross (Dart. Coll. 1843). Dr. Hayes was on detached service for a considerable time in various hospitals connected with the Ninth Army Corps, and participated in all of the battles and skirmishes in which his regiment was engaged, and won a high reputation as a physician and surgeon. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel United States Volunteers March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services.

1862. Thomas Hiland, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon U. S. Navy Sept. 2, 1861; passed assistant surgeon June 28, 1865; surgeon June 7, 1869. Served on U. S. S. "Somoma" and Western and Gulf squadrons; placed on retired list March 13, 1883.

1862. Jacob Washington Mooar, D.M.C.: Enlisted in Company I, Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, Sept. 25, 1861, and was immediately detailed for hospital duty, serving at the Center Street Hospital, Newark, N. J., and Camp Distribution on Arlington Heights, Va., McVeigh Hospital in Alexandria, Va., where he had charge of the Dispensary for several months, and in December, 1863, was transferred to the headquarters, First Division General Hospital, in Alexandria, Va.; March 10, 1864, was discharged on special order of the secretary of war, and on the same day was appointed as acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army, and assigned to duty at Claremont Hospital, Alexandria, Va. September, 1865, transferred to duty with the Third Regiment United States Infantry at Fort Whipple, serving with that regiment and with the Fourth United States Heavy Artillery at the same place. After this, was on duty at Harewood Hospital, Washington, D. C. Oct. 14, 1866, his contract was annulled by the medical director of the Department of Washington, his services no longer being required. Reappointed Feb. 27, 1867, and served at different posts until discharged Oct. 30, 1868.

1862. Reuben Webster Price, D.M.C.: Enlisted Oct. 13, 1864, in First New Hampshire Volunteer Light Battery, but before leaving the State was appointed first assistant surgeon First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, to date Oct. 12, 1864. On arriving at Washington he was placed in charge of General Hardin's brigade, Twenty-second Army Corps, and was afterwards post surgeon at Fort Reno, and again at Fort Simmons, Md. Mustered out with the regiment June 15, 1865. He soon after received an appointment from President Lincoln as assistant surgeon One Hundred and Ninth United States Colored Troops, and served in that regiment. Commissioned assistant surgeon Eighth United States Colored Heavy Artillery Oct. 10, 1865, and served at Indianola and Victoria, Tex. The regiment was mustered out Feb. 10, 1866.

1862. Noah Sanborn, D.M.C.: Enlisted in the Fourth Regiment Vermont Volunteers as a private Sept. 22, 1861, with an understanding that he was to be appointed to assist the regular medical staff in their duties; during the first year did duty as ward master, hospital steward, assistant surgeon and surgeon, the regimental surgeon being sick and off duty a great deal of the time; at the end of the first year was appointed assistant surgeon,

and served in the field and in the hospitals in and about Washington for two years, when he was mustered out of service; was in the battles of Lee's Mills, Yorktown, White House Landing, Gaines Mill, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Seven Days' Fight, Antietam, Fredricksburg, and many others in which the Army of the Potomac participated. Died Sept 6, 1894.

1862. Non-Grad. Ira McLaughlin Barton: At the beginning of the war enlisted a company and was mustered in as captain of Company E, First New Hampshire Volunteers, May 2, 1861 (a three months' organization), receiving the first captain's commission issued in the State. When his first term of enlistment expired, Aug. 9, 1861, he raised another company, and was appointed, Oct. 12, 1861, captain of Company F, in the Fifth New Hampshire, and was in many of the bloodiest battles of the war. His health being shattered by exposure in the Peninsular campaign, he was compelled to resign Sept. 12, 1862. Recovering, he raised Company B, First Regiment New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, and commanded it at Fort Foote, near Washington. In 1864 he was sent home with authority to raise a regiment of artillery. He did so, received a commission as lieutenant-colonel Sept. 29, 1864, and commanded at Fort Sumner. He was mustered out June 15, 1865. Was appointed second lieutenant Nineteenth Infantry, U. S. Army, May 11, 1866; transferred to Twenty-eighth Infantry Sept. 21, 1866; appointed first lieutenant Aug. 20, 1867; unassigned March 31, 1869; discharged Oct. 25, 1870. Died at Newport, N. H., Jan. 19, 1876.

1862. Non-Grad. Charles Warren Chase: Enlisted in the Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers Aug. 13, 1862, and was commissioned captain of Company G Sept. 8, 1862; continued in the service till April 8, 1863, when he resigned. The only battle in which the regiment was engaged during Captain Chase's connection with it was the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

1862. Non-Grad. Clarence Dyer Gates: Enlisted in May, 1861, in an Illinois regiment, but the organization was disbanded in August following, when he returned to Vermont and enlisted Sept. 1, 1862, in the First Vermont Cavalry, and was made adjutant of same Oct. 4, 1862. Was aide-de-camp on the staff of General Farnsworth, when the general was killed at the battle of Gettysburg; was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. George A. Custer to date from Sept. 14, 1863, but was captured at the battle of Culpeper September 13, and was a prisoner until May, 1864. He was in thirty-six battles and skirmishes, and was mustered out Nov. 18, 1864; was offered the command of a veteran cavalry regiment being organized at Washington, but this was disbanded by reason of the close of the war.

1862. Non-Grad. Gilman Noyes: Enlisted in April, 1861, in the First New Hampshire Regiment for three months' service; re-enlisted in the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers Oct. 5, 1861, and was discharged Nov. 9, 1864. Was wounded in the right shoulder in the engagement at Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864. Died July 31, 1889, at Atkinson, N. H.

1862. Non-Grad. Alvah Kimball Potter: Was commissioned at Manchester, N. H., Nov. 12, 1861, as first lieutenant Company H, Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers. He served in Florida at Fort Jefferson and in South Carolina at Hilton Head and Beaufort. On account of chronic disease contracted in the service he was discharged June 30, 1862. On partially regaining health he was appointed captain, but owing to a relapse was unable to accept a commission. He was commissioned

as captain of Company A, Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, and mustered in Sept. 12, 1864. He was assigned to an engineer brigade under General Benham and commanded the battalion, doing engineer duty upon the fortifications about City Point till January, 1865; commanded the battalion in the movements about Petersburg December 10-13; was on engineer duty at Bermuda Front from Jan. 18 to Feb. 1, 1865, and at City Point till February 5. From then till the 12th he was about Petersburg. March 19 his battalion became a part of the Ninth Corps under General Parke. Was in command about Petersburg till the date of Lee's surrender. By general order of the commander of the First Division, Ninth Army Corps, he was named for brevet rank for "gallant and meritorious service." April 4 he was made major of the Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteers. He was mustered out July 29, 1865.

1862. Non-Grad. Samuel Porter Putnam: Enlisted in the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, Company M, March 20, 1863; mustered in June 21, 1863; discharged Jan. 12, 1864, to accept a commission in the Twentieth United States Colored Troops; was commissioned captain in this regiment Jan. 20, 1864; discharged June 23, 1865, by Special Order No. 275, War Department, A. G. O.

1863. Joseph Conner Bodwell: Enlisted June 24, 1862. The Seventh Rhode Island Cavalry, Company B, in which Bodwell enlisted, was made up largely of college students, very many of whom were from Dartmouth. These men enlisted in response to a call for 40,000 for three months' service, and their entire term of enlistment was spent in the valley of Virginia; they were at Harper's Ferry at the time of its investment by the rebel forces, just before the battle of Antietam, and with other cavalry cut their way through the lines and escaped capture when that stronghold surrendered. A very interesting sketch of the service of this company has been published by S. B. Pettengill, one of their number. The company was mustered out Oct. 2, 1862.

1863. Wilder Luke Burnap: Enlisted in the College Cavaliers June 14, 1862, and served with them in the valley of Virginia during his term of enlistment, which was for three months. See sketch of Bodwell, '63.

1863. Sanford Smith Burr: Enlisted June 20, 1862, while a junior in college. In the summer of 1862 an urgent call came for volunteers for three months, and Burr raised a company of eighty-three men, mostly students from Dartmouth and from Norwich University, and joined the Seventh Squadron of Rhode Island Cavalry in Company B. He was elected captain, and the boys did good service in the Shenandoah Valley under Gen. Julius White and Colonel Miles, and when Harper's Ferry surrendered early in September, 1862, Company B, with the other cavalry there stationed, cut their way through to the Union lines, and, their term of enlistment soon expiring, they were mustered out at Providence, R. I., Oct. 2, 1862. The service of this company was unique, and though short was highly honorable, and the college authorities permitted the students to return in the fall term without examination. In 1880 S. B. Pettengill, a member of the company, wrote a sketch of its service in a book entitled "The College Cavaliers." An interesting feature in it is the verbatim prayer of Dr. Lord as they set out for the seat of war. Died July 20, 1901.

1863. Nathaniel Holmes Clement: Enlisted in the College Cavaliers in June, 1862, and served with them till mustered out Oct. 2, 1862. Died March 3, 1899.

1863. Thomas Cogswell: Enlisted in Company A, Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, for nine months, Sept. 15, 1862; was immediately commissioned a lieutenant, and was promoted to captain of the company April 8, 1863, and served in the Department of the Gulf under General Banks; while in Louisiana he was for a while an aide-de-camp on Gen. Neal Dow's staff. He was actively engaged with his regiment in the capture and siege of Port Hudson during May and June, 1863. On the 18th of June, three days after the last battle of the siege, he was taken dangerously ill, and remained so till he started for home July 26; was mustered out Aug. 13, 1863. Died Feb. 15, 1904.

1863. Henry Lyman Colby: Left college in the summer of 1862, having been appointed quartermaster sergeant of Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers Aug. 21, 1862; served with his regiment until the close of the war; was an able and efficient man and officer. The Eleventh New Hampshire Regiment was attached to the Ninth Army Corps, during its term of service, and did duty in both the Army of the Potomac and in the western army; its commander was Col. Walter Harriman, and there were several Dartmouth men connected with the regiment. Mr. Colby did not graduate in 1863, but received his diploma with his class, in 1866, for meritorious service in the army. He died at Warner, N. H., Feb. 22, 1868.

1863. Charles Bell Converse: Enlisted in the fall of 1862 in the Sixteenth Vermont Volunteers (a nine months' regiment). This regiment was commanded by Col. W. G. Veazey, and greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Gettysburg. Converse was with the regiment during its entire term of service, and returned in time to receive a degree of A.B. with his class.

1863. William Lapham Flagg: Was a member of the College Cavaliers during their three months' campaign in the Shenandoah Valley.

1863. Zeeb Gilman: Served as a sergeant in the College Cavaliers during his term of enlistment from June to Oct. 2, 1862.

1863. Edwin Greene: Enlisted in the Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers July 18, 1862; was promoted to sergeant major July 24; to second lieutenant Sept. 29; to first lieutenant March 1, 1863; captain Nov. 1, 1864. The regiment was attached to the Ninth Army Corps, commanded by General Burnside, and Captain Greene participated in every march, skirmish, and battle in which the corps was engaged up to July 30, 1864, when he was wounded in the right shoulder at the battle before Petersburg; was mustered out of the service at the close of the war, and was given his degree of A.B. for meritorious service in the army. Died March 31, 1900.

1863. Edward Payson Johnston: Was a member of the College Cavaliers during its term of service.

1863. Charles Franklin Kittredge: Was a clerk in the Ordnance Department at Washington from August, 1863, to 1864, and during this time was connected with a rifle company, composed of clerks in the War Department.

1863. Maitland Charles Lamprey: Enlisted in the Sixteenth New Hampshire Volunteers Sept. 13, 1862. The regiment was mustered in for nine months October 24, and was ordered to the Department of the Gulf, where it did duty during the term of its enlistment, being stationed at Baton Rouge and Butte à la Rose, a place about forty miles west of Port Hudson, remaining at the latter place six weeks. Just before the battle of Port Hudson Mr. Lamprey was taken sick and lay at the point of death for some time, but finally recovered,

and was mustered out Aug. 20, 1863, at Concord, N. H. He received his degree of A.B. for meritorious service during the war.

1863. Charles Willard Morrill: Was drafted Aug. 9, 1863, responding to the call September 6, and went into camp at Concord September 30; served as clerk at headquarters to November 16, when he went to Louisiana, and was assigned to the Eighth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, which was then stationed at Franklin, one hundred miles west of New Orleans; soon after he was detailed as clerk at regimental quarters by Colonel Fearing; early in January, 1864, the regiment was ordered to New Orleans and was drilled for cavalry service. He was with his regiment in the Red River campaign, under General Banks, in which he ceased to perform clerical duty and actively served in all the battles and skirmishes in which his company was engaged. In the battle of Sabine Crossroads, La., he conducted himself with great bravery, having a horse shot under him. He had another horse shot under him at Yellow Bayou, La., and received special mention for his bravery from his superior officers. In this campaign he contracted disease of which he died at Cairo, Ill., Dec. 8, 1864, when on his way home, having been discharged for disability November 26.

1863. Stephen Rand: Enlisted Aug. 15, 1861, in Berdan's Sharpshooters, and served in the Potomac and Richmond campaigns. In April, 1863, was honorably discharged owing to hip-joint disease; in October, 1863, was appointed inspector of arms at Springfield, Mass.; Dec. 17, 1864, was appointed third assistant engineer in the U. S. Navy, and reported for duty on the U. S. S. "Merrimac"; Aug. 12, 1869, was transferred from the Engineer Corps to that of the Paymaster Corps, was appointed assistant paymaster, and stationed at the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H. In 1870 he went with the Tehuantepec expedition; was at New Orleans in 1872; in 1873 was appointed paymaster, a position which he now holds; in 1875 he was appointed judge advocate of the Pacific Squadron and was sent to Japan, returning in 1876, being stationed at New Orleans; in 1877 was on special duty at Washington, D. C.; from 1878 to 1881 was at European stations; from September, 1885, to October, 1887, he was stationed at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, taking a course in analytical chemistry in order to prepare himself for inspector of provisions and stores. The degree of A.B. was conferred upon him in 1879 for meritorious service, he to be regarded as of the class of 1863.

1863. Eri Davidson Woodbury: Enlisted Dec. 14, 1863, in Company E, First Vermont Cavalry, commanded by his classmate, Captain Cushman; was promoted to sergeant July 1, 1864. At the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, he captured the battle flag of a North Carolina infantry regiment. For this gallant act Sergeant Woodbury received a gold medal from Congress, a furlough for twenty days, and a second lieutenant's commission in Company E, Nov. 19, 1864. On the 9th of March, 1865, he was struck by a piece of shell at the battle of Maynesboro, Va.; on the same day he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company B, to date Feb. 9, 1865. On April 8, 1865, he was shot through the left arm, and also had half of his right hand carried away by a shot, while the company was in its fiercest charge at Appomattox Court House, but he kept his saddle and came out of the battle with his company; was brevetted captain, to date from March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services, and mustered

out June 23, 1865; was in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Yellow Tavern, Meadow Bridge, Hanover Court House, Ashland, Hawes Shop, Bottom Bridge, and in nearly all of the battles in which the regiment was engaged. The First Vermont Cavalry was much of the time under the command of Gen. George A. Custer, and enjoyed the distinction of having captured more of the enemy's guns than were captured by any other regiment in a single engagement.

1863. Isaac Walker: Was in the College Cavaliers doing duty in the Shenandoah Valley from June to October, 1862.

1863. John Stark Cameron, C.S.D.: Enlisted in June, 1862, in Company B, Seventh Squadron, Rhode Island Cavalry, otherwise known as the College Cavaliers, and served with them during their term of enlistment.

1863. Amos Stoddard Bixby, D.M.C.: Enlisted as a private in Company H, First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, Sept. 1, 1864, and remained with the regiment till discharged June 22, 1865; was promoted Dec. 1, 1864, at Washington, to assistant surgeon of the regiment, and put in charge of the hospitals at Fort Simmons and Mansfield, of the Department of Washington.

1863. Benjamin Hobbs, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon Tenth New York Heavy Artillery May 28, 1863; discharged March 4, 1864; commissioned assistant surgeon One Hundred and Nineteenth United States Colored Troops Aug. 31, 1864; resigned Jan. 1, 1865; commissioned assistant surgeon One Hundred and Sixteenth United States Colored Troops Jan. 5, 1865; promoted to surgeon March 26, 1866; died at White's Ranch, Tex., Aug. 28, 1866.

1863. David Putney Goodhue, D.M.C.: Was commissioned acting assistant surgeon U. S. Navy Jan. 4, 1864; served on U. S. S. "Maumee"; discharged Oct. 9, 1865.

1863. Harley Phillips Mathewson, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon United States Volunteers Jan. 7, 1863; surgeon United States Volunteers March 28, 1865; brevet lieutenant-colonel United States Volunteers Oct. 6, 1865; mustered out Oct. 7, 1865. Died Aug. 3, 1901.

1863. George Edwin Pinkham, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon Third Massachusetts Heavy Artillery March 6, 1865; resigned Aug. 16, 1865.

1863. Horatio Nelson Small, D.M.C.: Was appointed assistant surgeon Seventeenth New Hampshire Volunteers, which was consolidated with the Second New Hampshire Volunteers April 16, 1863. On May 7, 1863, he was commissioned assistant surgeon Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, and served with that regiment till Aug. 20, 1863, when he was promoted to surgeon in the Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers. During a portion of the time while the Thirteenth Regiment was in the Ninth and Eighteenth Army Corps, he acted as brigade surgeon. He was also a member of the operating surgical staff of the Twenty-fourth Corps to the close of the war. While at home on sick leave in September, 1864, news came of the battles of Fort Harrison, and the severe losses of the Tenth and Thirteenth regiments, and although unfit for duty he said: "The boys at the front need me. I have promised to look out for them. I must go back at once;" and so returned. Surgeon Small was mustered out with his regiment June 21, 1865. He died at Portland, Me., Dec. 28, 1886.

1863. Isaac Smith, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers Nov. 7, 1862, and continued as such during the whole period of

his service; was offered the position of surgeon in another regiment, but preferred to remain with his original command; was, however, often detailed to other commands for temporary duty, and was at times acting surgeon of the Forty-second Massachusetts and of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New York Duryea Zouaves; was also in charge of general hospital in the field at Berwick City, La., and in General Banks's Teche campaign; was in charge of the United States Marine General Hospital, at New Orleans, La.; in the battle of Lafourche Crossing, June 21, 1863, Dr. Smith was taken prisoner, but was released on parole; was appointed surgeon to proceed to Mobile, Ala., with a flag-of-truce boat that conveyed the commandants at Port Hudson and Vicksburg, with about 1000 wounded Confederate troops, from these places on parole for exchange. He was also in the battles of Sheridan's Shenandoah campaign till Sept. 19, 1864, when he was wounded in the right foot at the battle of Opequan, near Winchester, Va.; was mustered out in November, 1864, the term of service of the regiment having expired. Died Jan. 20, 1882.

1863. Non-Grad. Amos Watson Abbott: Enlisted Sept. 2, 1862, in Company C, Sixteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, and served till Aug. 20, 1863. From 1864 to 1868 he was employed in the Paymaster's Department of the U. S. Army.

1863. Non-Grad. Samuel Judson Alexander: Left college in June, 1862, to enlist in the army and was appointed recruiting officer, and Aug. 10, 1862, was mustered in as captain of Company B, Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers, to date July 24. He was in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg, having been invited to act as chaplain of the Eighth Illinois, of Logan's division. On July 13 he was severely wounded while skirmishing with his company in front of Jackson, Miss. He was removed in an ambulance to the Yazoo River, and died near Haines Bluff July 23. January 11 his remains were interred at Hopkinton, N. H., with military honors. The *Concord Daily Journal* said of him: "He was a young man of great integrity and superior military abilities."

1863. Non-Grad. William Nathaniel Cook: Was appointed July 8, 1862, adjutant of the Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers, which went into camp at Concord. He was taken sick while the regiment was in camp there, and died Aug. 9, 1862, at Dover.

1863. Non-Grad. Richard Bailey Crandall: Left college in the fall of 1861, being commissioned adjutant of the Sixth Vermont Volunteers. His regiment was a part of the Vermont Brigade, so long under the command of Gen. L. A. Grant, General Sedgwick's division. In 1862 Adjutant Crandall was promoted to be major of the regiment and served continuously with the regiment in that capacity until June 7, 1864, when he was mortally wounded by a sharpshooter, during Grant's advance on Richmond, and lived but a few hours. As a soldier, Major Crandall had a high reputation among his fellow officers and soldiers; his courage was dauntless; he never hesitated to expose himself as an example to encourage his men. He is said to have remarked concerning the charge up the heights of Fredericksburg: "To have lived a minute then, was worth a thousand years." He was a Christian gentleman as well as a hero.

1863. Non-Grad. William Garrison Cummings: Enlisted on Sept. 30, 1861, as a private in the First Vermont Cavalry; in a few weeks he was promoted to second

lieutenant. In the fall of 1862, to first lieutenant; to captain in June, 1863; to major in 1864; to lieutenant-colonel in April, 1865; and was brevetted colonel March 28, 1865. His regiment performed long, arduous, and perilous service, being mustered out Aug. 9, 1865. The regiment was in seventy-three battles and a number of skirmishes besides. Colonel Cummings was in fifty-nine of these battles. He was a fearless rider, and never asked his men to go where he was not willing to lead them. He was remarkably cool in danger. On the 28th of June, 1864, at Bemis's Station, on the Weldon Railroad in Virginia, Colonel Cummings was wounded; a ball entered just in front of his ear, passed around his head, beneath the scalp, and came out under his right eye, carrying away portions of the nasal and cheek bones; the wound was a fearful one, but the colonel was soon at the head of his command again.

1863. Non-Grad. Oliver Tucker Cushman: Enlisted Oct. 12, 1861, in Company E, of the First Vermont Cavalry, and was at once appointed sergeant. April 10, 1862, he was promoted to second lieutenant; February 1, to first lieutenant, and to captain March 17, 1863. He was severely wounded and taken prisoner July 3, 1863, in the charge of General Farnsworth, at Gettysburg. Soon after he was paroled and sent home. His wound in the side of his face was very severe and dangerous, and for several weeks he was at Hanover under the care of Dr. Crosby. He never fully recovered from the effects of this terrible wound, but in spite of the advice of friends and physicians he rejoined the regiment in October, 1863. The term of his company having expired he re-enlisted them and they were granted a furlough of ninety days. In March, 1864, he returned to his command. During the battle of the Wilderness he commanded a battalion which did valiant service. He was killed at "Hawes Shop," near Richmond, Va., June 3, 1864. A few days later he would have received a commission as major of the regiment. Gen. William Wells, who was for a long time colonel of the First Vermont Cavalry, says of him: "He was not only one of our bravest, but also one of our best men, and had he lived would have obtained a high rank in the army. His company was devotedly attached to him, and his superiors in command, as well as all his associates, bear witness to his high character as a soldier and a man."

1863. Non-Grad. Henry Clinton Davis: Enlisted at the outbreak of the war, and was commissioned captain of Company A, Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers, Aug. 8, 1862. His company saw much hard service. Was taken prisoner at Winchester, Va., June 15, 1863, the regiment losing 597 in killed, wounded, and missing, and for ten months was confined in Libby Prison, where he suffered severely from sickness; was afterwards removed to Charleston, S. C., and placed under the fire of Confederate batteries for several weeks, then was removed to Macon, Ga., and from there to Columbia, S. C.; from there he escaped, but after 22 days was recaptured, and finally exchanged. Mustered out April 25, 1865. Died, 1878.

1863. Non-Grad. William Wallace Davis, C.S.D.: Enlisted in Company G, Thirteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, Aug. 12, 1862. He served in the battle of Gettysburg, where he was wounded in the right wrist July 1, 1863, and taken prisoner. He re-enlisted in Company A, Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, but was afterwards promoted to quartermaster sergeant. At the explosion of the Petersburg Mine he was again

wounded, losing an arm. He was again promoted, this time to first lieutenant, Oct. 7, 1864, but resigned his commission November 26, of the same year.

1863. Non-Grad. Dennis Duhigg: Left college and enlisted in the Fifteenth Vermont Regiment Sept. 17, 1862; promoted to sergeant major Nov. 14, 1862. This regiment was in the service nine months, doing duty in the Department of Washington, and was mustered out soon after the battle of Gettysburg, Aug. 5, 1863. Sergeant Major Duhigg had been at home only a short time when he was commissioned, Oct. 7, 1863, first lieutenant of Company M, Eleventh Regiment Vermont Volunteers, otherwise known as the First Vermont Heavy Artillery. At the time of his appointment the regiment was doing duty in the forts, north of Washington, but in May, 1864, it was ordered to the front and became a part of the renowned First Vermont Brigade. Prior to the battle of Winchester, Sept. 2, 1864, Lieutenant Duhigg was promoted to captain. This battle was fought Sept. 19, 1864, in which Captain Duhigg fell fighting bravely at the head of his company, saying just before he fell: "Come on boys, I have never driven you, but I will lead you." He died almost immediately after he fell. His last words being: "My last prayer is offered. I die happy."

1863. Non-Grad. Evarts Worcester Farr: Was commissioned first lieutenant Company G, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, June 4, 1861; promoted captain January 1, 1862; resigned Sept. 4, 1862, to accept promotion as major of the Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, his commission being dated Sept. 9, 1862; mustered out June 4, 1865.

While in command of his company in the Second Regiment, at the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, his right arm was shattered by a Minié ball, necessitating amputation. He was sent home, but in six weeks returned to the front, where he remained with his company until promoted. After fighting with distinguished gallantry at Fredericksburg he went with his regiment to the West, and participated in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. During the remainder of the war he served on courtmartial duty, most of the time as judge advocate. Died Nov. 30, 1880.

1863. Non-Grad. Albert Elijah Hazen, C.S.D.: Enlisted Sept. 4, 1862, in Company G, Sixteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers (nine months' organization), and was mustered out Aug. 10, 1863. The regiment was in the Second Vermont Brigade, and was commanded by W. G. Veazey, class of 1859. It did duty along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad until late in June, 1863, when it was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac. It was assigned to the First Corps and performed distinguished service on the third day of the Gettysburg battles, aiding materially in repelling the famous charge of Pickett's division.

1863-1864. Non-Grad. Alfred Augustus Hitchcock: Enlisted as a private in Company A, Fifty-third Massachusetts Volunteers Dec. 9, 1862, for nine months; was mustered out of the company Sept. 2, 1863. Re-entered the service, and was mustered in as second lieutenant Company F, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, Oct. 17, 1863, for three years; promoted first lieutenant, same company, Oct. 24, 1864; captain, May 19, 1865; honorably discharged as captain in 1866; was brevetted major March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the field; was wounded in the right eye at the charge on Port Hudson June 14, 1863, losing the sight of the eye.

At the personal request of Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, he was detailed for special duty at Fort Monroe, and was appointed provost marshal on General Miles's staff; as such officer, Major Hitchcock was the custodian of Jefferson Davis and Clement C. Clay.

1863. Non-Grad. Isaac W. Heysinger: Enlisted in the summer of 1862 in the College Cavaliers, commanded by Captain Burr, and served with them during their short but brilliant career in the Shenandoah Valley and at Harper's Ferry until mustered out. In June, 1863, he enlisted again in the cavalry service, serving in the west under General Grierson. In the fall of 1864 Heysinger was transferred to the Army of the James in front of Richmond, and served as a captain in the Forty-fifth United States Colored Infantry in the Fort Harrison and subsequent campaigns; in March, 1865, the division to which Captain Heysinger's regiment was attached was transferred from the extreme right, in front of Richmond, to the extreme left, near Five Forks. The regiment took part in the final operations, including the capture of Petersburg; was in the advance column entering Petersburg, and was put under Sheridan's command and moved by forced marches with the cavalry along General Lee's left, taking part in all the operations of the pursuit of General Lee. After the surrender, on the return of the regiment to City Point, it was ordered to join the Sheridan expedition to the Rio Grande, where it kept watch on Maximilian's forces until mustered out in November, 1865. During Captain Heysinger's service in different regiments he was private, corporal, sergeant, orderly sergeant, and captain.

1863. Non-Grad. Edwin Augustus Knight: Was appointed hospital steward Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers Dec. 18, 1861; discharged for disability Feb. 7, 1863, Falmouth, Va.; drafted and mustered in to date Aug. 19, 1863; assigned to Company F; appointed hospital steward Nov. 18, 1863; mustered out June 28, 1865.

His father was surgeon of the regiment.

1863. Non-Grad. John Franklin Nelson, C.S.D.: Served in the Sixtieth Ohio Regiment as a private from Sept. 30, 1861, to April 1, 1862, when he was promoted sergeant. The service of the regiment was in Virginia, in the army commanded by General Fremont, in the spring and summer of 1862. He was discharged Nov. 10, 1862, his term of enlistment having expired.

1863. Non-Grad. Charles Irving Parker: Enlisted in the summer of 1862, in the College Cavaliers, and served with them during their service of four months.

1863. Non-Grad. Chester Delano Pratt: Enlisted Sept. 13, 1861, in Company K, First Regiment Massachusetts Cavalry; served with the same for fourteen months, being discharged for disability on the 17th day of November, 1862.

1863. Non-Grad. Frank Alpheus Putney: Left college in the summer of 1861, and was mustered into service Sept. 9, 1861, as a private in Company E, Berdan's Sharpshooters, and served with that organization during its full period of enlistment. The two regiments of sharpshooters were attached to different army corps and rendered very efficient service. A large number of Dartmouth students were in these organizations.

1863. Non-Grad. Chester Cotton Stevens: Was commissioned Aug. 10, 1862, captain of Company D, Ninth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers; resigned Dec. 25, 1862. During his connection with the regiment it took part in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, White Sulphur Springs, and Fredericks-

burg, being a part of the First Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps.

1863. Non-Grad. George Henry White: Was mustered into the Second Regiment United States Sharpshooters, Company G, Dec. 11, 1861, and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg July 3, 1863. His commanding officer, Major Rowell, class of 1861, reports him as a brave and faithful soldier.

1864. Edwin Freeman Ambrose: Enlisted in June, 1862, Company B, Seventh Squadron, Rhode Island Cavalry, otherwise known as the College Cavaliers, and served for the period of enlistment. The regiment did duty in the Shenandoah Valley and at Harper's Ferry. Died Feb. 22, 1894.

1864. Charles Caldwell: Enlisted in June, 1862, in Company B, Seventh Squadron, Rhode Island Cavalry, and was a corporal during his term of service. The regiment served till October, 1862, in West Virginia, and at the siege of Harper's Ferry. In November, 1864, he was appointed surgeon's steward in the navy, and was assigned to the gunboat "Honduras," connected with the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, with headquarters at Key West. He remained on this boat until the close of the war.

1864. John Luther Foster: In August, 1864, was appointed paymaster's clerk for Maj. I. O. Dewey. In the discharge of his duties he was stationed at Hilton Head and Beaufort, S. C., remaining there until compelled by sickness to return home in January, 1865. Died Jan. 17, 1890, at Lisbon, N. H.

1864. William Tenney Gage: Enlisted in June, 1862, in Company B, Seventh Squadron, Rhode Island Cavalry; served during the four months' campaign in Virginia.

1864. Daniel Crosby Greene: Enlisted as a private in Company B, Seventh Squadron, Rhode Island Cavalry, June 17, 1862, and served four months in Virginia.

1864. Ichabod Goodwin Hobbs: Was appointed acting assistant paymaster from New Hampshire, in the U. S. Navy, Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out July 18, 1865. He was attached to the U. S. S. "Unadilla," and participated in both engagements at Fort Fisher, and later in the James River, at the fall of Richmond, Va. After the war he was appointed assistant paymaster, and continued in the regular service.

1864. Elias Wilkins Howe: Enlisted in Boston, Mass., Aug. 18, 1864, as a private in Company E, First Battalion, Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteers; served in Boston Harbor during the term of service, during which he held the position of quartermaster sergeant. Discharged June 28, 1865.

1864. Hosea Kingman: Enlisted in September, 1862, as private in the Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Company K; was transferred in December, 1862, to the United States Signal Corps, and remained in that service until mustered out June 22, 1863. Was on Folly Island, Charleston Harbor, at the time of the attack of the ironclads on Fort Sumter. Died March 29, 1899, at Bridgewater, Mass.

1864. Charles Augustus Towle: Enlisted Sept. 17, 1862, in the Fifteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, for a term of nine months; mustered into service October 8. Mr. Towle was appointed first sergeant of the company. The regiment was a part of Banks's expedition, and reported at New Orleans Dec. 19, after a stormy voyage. The regiment was in camp during the winter near New Orleans, and on May 20, 1863, was ordered to Port Hudson to engage in the siege of that place. The siege continued until July 8. Sergeant Towle was mustered out at

Concord, N. H., with his regiment, Aug. 13, 1863. Died Feb. 22, 1899.

1864. **John Jay Tracy:** Enlisted Sept. 17, 1864, as a private Fourth Vermont Volunteers, Company K, and was with that regiment in the final battles around Petersburg, and in pursuit of Lee; mustered out July 13, 1865.

1864. **John Calvin Webster:** Enlisted as a private at Boston, Mass., Aug. 1864, in Company E., First Battalion, Massachusetts Heavy Artillery.

This battalion was raised for the defence of Washington, and was sent to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, until the full complement of men was recruited. The danger at Washington having been averted the battalion was kept on garrison duty at Fort Warren till the close of the war.

Mr. Webster served as adjutant's clerk and ward master of the hospital and acting hospital steward for the Confederate Prisoner's Hospital during his term of service. Mustered out July 3, 1865.

1864. **Nelson Wilbur:** Enlisted as a private in Company B, Seventh Squadron, Rhode Island Cavalry and served four months in Virginia; returned to college in the fall of 1862, and completed his course.

1864. **James Warren Perkins,** C.S.D.: Enlisted in Company B, Seventh Squadron, Rhode Island Cavalry, June 24, 1862. The regiment was in service for three months, doing duty in Virginia and at Harper's Ferry; mustered out Sept. 26, 1862. Mr. Perkins reenlisted Dec. 18, 1862, in the Seventeenth New Hampshire Volunteers, but never left the State, being mustered out April 28, 1863. Mr. Perkins was sergeant major of the regiment. After being mustered out, returned to college and graduated in 1864. Immediately after graduation enlisted again in the Sixtieth Massachusetts Volunteers. The regiment was ordered to Indianapolis, Ind., to guard rebel prisoners, and did duty there till mustered out Nov. 30, 1864.

1864. **Daniel Byron Russell,** C.S.D.: Enlisted at Hanover, N. H., Sept. 13, 1864, as a private in the Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteers; mustered at Concord, N. H., as first corporal. The regiment did duty in front of Petersburg, Va., during its entire term of service, and was mustered out June 10, 1865.

1864. **Henry Luzerne Bartholomew,** D.M.C.: Was appointed assistant surgeon U. S. Army in 1862, and reported for duty at Vicksburg, Miss. After a short term of service there he was compelled to return home. As soon as he recovered his health was appointed assistant surgeon in the navy, and remained in that branch of the service three years, principally on duty with the East Gulf Squadron, stationed off Key West, Fla.; was on duty on the hospital boat "Hendrick Hudson." Died Oct. 27, 1888.

1864. **Henry Melville Chase,** D.M.C.: Enlisted May 2, 1861, in Company D, First Regiment Vermont Volunteers, and was mustered out Aug. 15, 1861, by reason of expiration of term of service. The regiment served most of its term at Newport News, Va., and was engaged in one of the first battles of the war, viz.: that of Big Bethel, June 10, 1861, the commanding officer in that engagement being Lieut.-Col. P. T. Washburn, D.C., 1835.

After muster out Mr. Chase completed his medical studies, and in the fall of 1863 was appointed acting assistant surgeon U. S. Navy, having been assigned to duty in the navy yard at Washington, D. C. In December, 1863, he was ordered to Key West, Fla., and was assigned to U. S. S. "Honduras" of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron.

During the summer of 1864 yellow fever became epidemic on the "Honduras," and Mr. Chase was stricken, and after recovery was sent North on sick leave. On rejoining his ship, he was detached and ordered to U. S. S. "Neptune," in the West Gulf Squadron.

He resigned from the service in August, 1865, and was discharged Sept. 20, 1865.

1864. Orris Orange Davis, D.M.C.: Was hospital steward at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., and a surgeon in the Second Division, Sixth Army Corps. Died April 20, 1898.

1864. Levi Parker Dodge, D.M.C.: Enlisted on the 19th of November, 1861, as a private in Company G, Sixth New Hampshire Volunteers; was transferred soon after to non-commissioned staff, same regiment, by Col. S. G. Griffin; was with General Burnside when he went from Fort Monroe to Hatteras Inlet, and from there to Roanoke Island, Feb. 7 and 8, 1862; was on duty with the medical staff during the battle of Fredericksburg in December, 1862, and wherever his service was needed, until he was taken sick and went to a hospital in Philadelphia; was discharged at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 1, 1863, while holding the position of hospital steward of the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment. Died Sept. 29, 1893.

1864. Richard Henry Green, D.M.C.: Was an assistant surgeon U. S. Navy, appointed from Vermont, October, 1863, and resigned May 18, 1865. His service was in the North Atlantic Squadron on the steamers "State of Georgia" and "Seneca." Died March 23, 1877.

1864. George Dexter Harris, D.M.C.: Was commissioned acting assistant surgeon U. S. Navy Nov. 12, 1863; served on U. S. S. "Magnolia," in East Gulf Squadron. Resigned May 1, 1865.

1864. Alpheus Enos Hoyt, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon Twenty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers Sept. 25, 1863, and served in front of Richmond and Petersburg and in North Carolina till muster out, July 13, 1865; after the war was in service of the Freedmen's Bureau for a year or more. Died Nov. 23, 1879.

1864. Stephen Bartlett Kenney, D.M.C.: Enlisted as a private in the spring of 1862 in Company F, Twenty-third Regiment Maine Volunteers; was promoted to hospital steward soon after, and served in such capacity until mustered out in August, 1863; returned to Dartmouth Medical College, which he had entered in 1861, and, after graduating, entered the U. S. Navy as volunteer assistant surgeon at Portsmouth, N. H.; was ordered to report to Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren, commanding the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, off Charleston, S. C.; was assigned to the U. S. S. "Huron," and served on several ships of this squadron till the close of the war; was ordered to the U. S. Receiving Ship "Constellation," at Norfolk, Va., and mustered out in that place in June, 1866; was appointed, by Major-General Schofield, president of the Board of Registration for Norfolk County and city of Portsmouth, under the reconstruction laws, which position he was filling when, in January, 1868, he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the U. S. Army, and ordered to duty at Richmond, Va., in connection with the Bureau of Freedmen's Refugees; July, 1868, was transferred to Yorktown, Va., in charge of Freedmen's Hospital, and was mustered out Jan. 1, 1869.

1864. Charles Augustine McQuesten, D.M.C.: Surgeon U. S. Army 1861-1864; also in war with Spain, 1898-1899.

1864. Calvin Brooks McQuesten, D.M.C.: Was an acting assistant surgeon, serving somewhat less

than a year, when he received his discharge from General Barnes.

1864. Ephraim Carlos Merriam, D.M.C.: Enlisted in 1862, and was detailed as a nurse; was promoted to acting medical cadet in the U. S. Army, and was serving at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., under Dr. T. R. Crosby of Dartmouth College, class of 1841. Mr. Merriam remained there until the latter part of 1863. In 1864 was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Fortieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and sent to the front; was on duty at the battle of City Point, Drury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, battles of June 1 and 3 at Cold Harbor, at James River, and Petersburg, Va. He contracted a dangerous sickness during a severe engagement at Cold Harbor. In December, 1864, was transferred to Washington, D. C., and became assistant surgeon in the Quartermaster's Hospital, U. S. Army, and there remained until 1866; resigned on the breaking up of the hospital service, and engaged in practice in Washington, D. C. Died Nov. 30, 1895.

1864. Laroy Frederick Morse, D.M.C.: Was commissioned acting assistant surgeon U. S. Navy Nov. 14, 1863; served on U. S. S. "Proteus" and "Restless." Discharged Dec. 7, 1865.

1864. Andrew Mitchell Peables, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Thirtieth United States Colored Troops in January, 1864; promoted to surgeon March 5, 1865, and resigned June 16, 1865. Was for a while brigade surgeon on the staff of General Delavan Bates. The regiment was in the battles of Petersburg, Sugar Loaf Hill, and Cox's Bridge.

1864. Atwell William Swett, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon Twenty-ninth regiment Maine Volunteers 16th of February, 1865; joined the regiment near Winchester, Va.; served there until April. After the grand review at Washington in May, 1865, was ordered to Savannah, Ga., afterward to Charleston, S. C. Was for several months in charge of the Brigade Hospital at Darlington, S. C. Was mustered out with regiment March 16, 1866.

1864. Arthur Hervey Wilson, D.M.C.: Acting assistant surgeon in the army from November, 1863, to May 12, 1864; assistant surgeon Seventh United States Veteran Volunteers from May 12, 1864, to April 30, 1865, when he was mustered out. Died May 11, 1890.

1865. George Francis Hubbard, D.M.C.: Served as acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army in 1863-1864. Died Dec. 29, 1876.

1864. Non-Grad. Francis Bacon: Enlisted early in the war as a private in the Third Battalion, Massachusetts Rifles, commanded by Col. Charles Devens, and served his term of enlistment, which was three months. He then re-enlisted as a private in the Fifteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers; in a short time he received a commission as second lieutenant in the One Hundred and Second Regiment New York Volunteers. While serving in this regiment he was instantly killed by a bullet through his head at the battle of Chancellorsville on May 3, 1863. His younger brother was afterwards killed in the same manner. The body of Lieutenant Bacon was never recovered, but a monument was erected to the memory of the two brothers in Rural Cemetery, Worcester, Mass., bearing the inscription on its base, "Par nobile fratrum."

1864. Non-Grad. John Hardy Blodgett: Appointed acting assistant surgeon U. S. Navy, from New Hampshire, Sept. 10, 1864; honorably discharged Sept. 5, 1865. His service was on the steamer "Morse," in the Potomac flotilla. He was also a member of the College Cava-

liers under Capt. S. S. Burr (1863), and served in the Valley of the Shenandoah during the summer of 1862.

1864. Non-Grad. Augustus Baxter Breed: Left the class in the spring of 1861, and entered the army in the capacity of clerk for the surgeon of the Mississippi Marine Brigade, which position he held at the time of his death in 1863.

1864. Non-Grad. James Morris Chase: Left college in February, 1861. In September, 1862, enlisted as a private in the Seventy-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, which was attached to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Jeff. C. Davis; was in the battle at Chickamauga, where he was taken prisoner, Sept. 21, 1863. He was sent directly from the field to Richmond, Va., where he was confined at the prison called "Scott Block," then transferred to the Pemberton, thence to Libby Prison, where he remained until Jan. 1, 1864; from that date to March 15, 1864, he was confined at Belle Isle; on the latter date he was sent to Andersonville, Ga., where his sufferings were indescribable; he was confined there until Sept. 10, 1864, when he was sent to Savannah, Ga.; remaining here one month he was then sent to Millen, Ga., where he was confined in a stockade, similar to the one at Andersonville, remaining there until an exchange was effected, Nov. 10, 1864. He then went home on a furlough, remaining until March 10, 1865, when he rejoined his regiment at Goldsboro, N. C. Was mustered out of the service at the close of the war on June 25, 1865.

1864. Non-Grad. Harrison D. Evans: Enlisted as a private in Company G, Thirteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, Aug. 18, 1862; was immediately detailed to special duty in the quartermaster's department, and served there for eighteen months, when he was detached from his regiment and placed in charge of confiscated farms, to cultivate them with colored help that came into our lines. He was on special duty during the whole term of service, part of the time being employed in carrying rations to the soldiers at the front, under cover of night. The last year of the war he was sick with ague and rheumatism, contracted while in the discharge of his duties. He was never off duty while in the service, and was mustered out June 26, 1865.

1864. Non-Grad. Francis C. Ewins: Enlisted June 24, 1862, in Company B, Seventh Squadron, Rhode Island Cavalry; was one of the company who captured the Confederate spy, Belle Boyd; was mustered out of service Oct. 2, 1862. He again enlisted Jan. 23, 1863, for three years, in Company H, Second Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry; was soon after made sergeant major. While the regiment was on the way to Port Hudson he was taken sick with fever, and was sent to the hospital at Brashear City, La., where he died June 6, 1863.

1864. Non-Grad. Calvin Webster Fitch: Enlisted August, 1862, in Company A, Forty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and served with his regiment during its term of enlistment in North Carolina; was in the battles of Kinston, Whitehall, and Goldsboro, N. C., during December, 1862; was mustered out of service July 6, 1863. The regiment was called into special service at the time of the riots in Boston, July 15, 1863, and served one week. In December, 1863, he was commissioned by President Lincoln second lieutenant Company H, Seventy-sixth Regiment United States Colored Infantry, and joined the regiment at Fort Jackson, La., Dec. 15, 1863. During the year 1864 was stationed at Port Hudson, La.; in March, 1865,

he joined the expedition against Mobile, Ala.; at the attack on Fort Blakely and Spanish Fort, near Mobile, April 9, 1865, he was wounded, and on this account was sent North and mustered out May 22, 1865.

1864. **Non-Grad. Edwin Lafayette Hovey:** Enlisted Oct. 22, 1862, as a private in Company K, Fifteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, for nine months' service. At the organization of the regiment he was made sergeant-major, and in November following was promoted to second lieutenant, and to first lieutenant in March, 1863; mustered out of service July 22, 1863, at the expiration of his term of enlistment. The regiment during its term of service was in the defences of Washington and along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, doing picket and guard duty, until just before the battle of Gettysburg, when, with the Second Vermont Brigade, to which it was attached, it was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac. The regiment was commanded by Col. Redfield Proctor.

1864. **Non-Grad. John Reed Hunt:** Left college in 1862 to enlist in the U. S. Navy, and served as secretary to the commandant of the squadron off Charleston, S. C., and also as signal officer, resigning his position in 1864.

1864. **Non-Grad. Alonzo Jenkins:** Enlisted in June, 1862, in Company B, Seventh Squadron, Rhode Island Cavalry, and was made a sergeant in his company, and returned to his home on the expiration of the term of enlistment in the fall of 1862.

1864. **Non-Grad. Joseph Kendall Jenness:** Left his class in the spring of 1861, and enlisted as a private in the Ninth New York Cavalry, soon rising to the rank of second lieutenant; he was for a short time a member of the body guard of President Lincoln, but most of his service was in the Department of the Southwest, under General Banks. He served until the close of the war in 1865.

1864. **Non-Grad. Charles Webster Kimball:** Left college at the close of freshman year, and enlisted immediately, in August, 1861, as a private in Company H, Twenty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, commanded by Col. Henry Wilson, then, and for some time afterwards, United States senator, and subsequently vice-president of the United States. The regiment was ordered to Virginia and assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Fitz John Porter. In the spring of 1862 the regiment went with the Army of the Potomac to the Peninsula and participated in the Seven Days' Fight. At the battle of Chickahominy his regiment lost three hundred men, including Colonel Gove and many other officers. When the Army of the Potomac left the Peninsula, in August, 1862, to re-inforce General Pope, in the Second Bull Run campaign, he went with his regiment as far as Fredericksburg, when he was compelled to leave it on account of sickness; was discharged for general disability at Baltimore, Md., March, 1863.

1864. **Non-Grad. John Brooks Le Bosquet:** Left the class during the sophomore spring term, in 1862, and enlisted in Company A, Berdan's Sharpshooters, commanded by Capt. A. B. Jones (Dartmouth, 1861); he was detailed as captain's clerk; soon after was discharged and returned home, and enlisted in Company K, Sixteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers. Sept. 15, 1862, this regiment was ordered to New Orleans and the swampy country of Louisiana. He was with his regiment during its nine months' service, and was mustered out Aug. 20, 1863.

1864. Non-Grad. Charles A. Manson: Was appointed assistant surgeon U. S. Navy Aug. 16, 1864; mustered Nov. 23, 1864; appointed assistant surgeon Eighty-eighth United States Colored Infantry Sept. 19, 1865; mustered out Jan. 1, 1866.

1864. Non-Grad. Charles Amos Merrill: Was appointed paymaster's clerk in January, 1865, and served for two years, being stationed at Fort Monroe, Newbern, S. C., and Washington City.

1864. Non-Grad. Arthur Clark Newell: Enlisted Oct. 26, 1862, in the Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers; was soon after detailed for duty in the hospital department and served as nurse, steward's assistant, and acting assistant steward in charge of the brigade hospital stores, until he was taken sick in Mississippi, during the siege of Vicksburg in the summer of 1863, when he was removed to the United States hospital at Covington, Ky., where he was sick for many weeks; after his recovery he was employed in the hospital until July, 1864, when he went before a board of U. S. Army surgeons for examination, and was appointed a medical cadet in the U. S. Army, ranking with the cadets at West Point. On May 2, 1865, having graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, he was appointed, by Governor Brough of Ohio, assistant surgeon of the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers, and served with the regiment in Tennessee and Georgia, until mustered out of service Oct. 9, 1865; he was then appointed acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army, and served with the regular troops in Louisiana until June, 1866, when he resigned on account of ill health.

1864. Non-Grad. Howard Rand: Left the class in October, 1861, and enlisted Nov. 28, 1861, as a private in Company K, Sixth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers; was very soon after promoted to sergeant for meritorious conduct. In the absence of superior officers he was in command of his company from Aug. 29, 1862, second Bull Run, until his death. In this battle, the color-bearer having been killed, Rand charged in a shower of bullets, bravely gathered up the colors and bore them from the field, an act which commanded the just approbation of his comrades. His regiment was on the right of Burnside's corps in the charge across the Stone Bridge at the battle of Antietam, where he was shot in the head, and instantly killed, on Sept. 17, 1862.

1864. Non-Grad. John F. Scott: After leaving college, during freshman year, he enlisted as a private in the Thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry Aug. 1, 1862. The regiment was in many small engagements, and also in the battles of Perryville, Ky., and Murfreesboro, Tenn. At the battle of Stone's River, Dec. 31, 1862, he was taken prisoner and conveyed to Richmond, Va., where he was confined in Castle Thunder and afterwards in Libby Prison.

1864. Non-Grad. Darius Starr: Left the class during sophomore year, and enlisted Nov. 4, 1861, in Company F, Second United States Sharpshooters. He was appointed a sergeant and served with distinction and honor until he was taken prisoner by the Confederates at the battle of the Wilderness May 6, 1864, when he was taken to Andersonville, Ga., where he died Sept. 1, 1864, probably of starvation. His body was not recovered until after the war, nor was the place of interment of his remains known. His grave at Andersonville was then identified by Miss Clara Barton as number 7606.

1864. Non-Grad. Charles Carroll Talbot: In the fall of 1863 he received an appointment as acting assistant surgeon in the army, and

reported for duty to the medical director of the Army of the James. Throughout his term of service he was engaged mainly in hospital work, and for three months of the time he had charge of a hospital transport, which carried the sick and wounded soldiers from the front to permanent hospitals. He remained in the army till the close of the war.

1864. Non-Grad. James Edward Watts, C.S.D.: Was appointed from New Hampshire March 17, 1863, third assistant engineer U. S. Navy, and promoted Sept. 28, 1864, to second assistant engineer. In 1863 and 1864 was on duty in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, and U. S. S. "San Jacinto." He was drowned in Chesapeake Bay July 9, 1871.

1865. Charles Carroll Arms: Enlisted in June, 1862, in Company B, Seventh Squadron, Rhode Island Cavalry. This company was commanded by Capt. S. S. Burr (Dart. Coll. 1863), and called the College Cavaliers. For full account of its service see sketch of Captain Burr.

1865. Joseph Stanley Chapman: Enlisted in June, 1863, in the College Cavaliers. See sketch of Capt. S. S. Burr (1863).

1865. Orland Wales Dimick: Recruited forty men during August, 1862, for the Eleventh New Hampshire Regiment, and was appointed first lieutenant of Company H, in the same, on Sept. 4, 1862; was captured in front of Petersburg, Va., in June, 1864; commissioned captain of Company F, Eleventh Regiment, July 22, 1864, while a prisoner of war; escaped from prison November 4; recaptured November 6; escaped again November 7, and reached the Union lines at Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 5, 1864; reported at Washington, and after leave of absence returned to the regiment, which was then in front of Petersburg, March 6, 1865; mustered out June 4, 1865. The Eleventh New Hampshire was one of the fighting regiments from that State, and was attached, during its term of service, to the Ninth Army Corps, serving in the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the West. Several graduates of Dartmouth served in the regiment.

1865. Eugene Stanhope Elliott: Enlisted June 24, 1862, in the Squadron of the Seventh Rhode Island Cavalry, called the College Cavaliers, the largest number of whom were from Dartmouth College. The term of service was for three months, and they were mustered out Oct. 2, 1862.

For particulars of the service of this organization see sketch of Capt. S. S. Burr, Dartmouth College, 1863.

1865. Wendell Phillips Hood: Enlisted in the spring of 1862 in Company A, Tenth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, for three months, and served with his regiment in Virginia till the expiration of his term of service; in November, 1862, he again enlisted for nine months in Company F, Forty-eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and was with General Banks' expedition up the Red River. He contracted malarial fever in that campaign and was sick for several months, returning home with impaired health at the expiration of his term of service.

1865. Charles Lawrence Hubbard: Enlisted as a private in Company H, Twelfth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, Aug. 16, 1862; mustered into the United States service Oct. 4, 1862; mustered out with the regiment July 14, 1863. The regiment was a part of the Second Vermont Brigade, and served during nearly the whole of its term in Casey's Division, Reserve Army Corps, in the defences of Washington, doing picket and guard duty along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from Fairfax Station to Rappahannock

Station. It joined the Army of the Potomac just before the Gettysburg campaign, and was assigned to the Third Division of the First Army Corps. On the second day of the battle of Gettysburg the regiment marched to Westminster, Md., as guard of the wagon train of the Army of the Potomac, and from there took cars for Vermont July 5, its term of service having expired.

1865. Hiram Augustus Huse: Enlisted as a private in Company F, Twelfth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, Aug. 19, 1862; mustered into United States service Oct. 4, 1862; mustered out July 14, 1863.

For the history of the regiment see sketch of C. L. Hubbard, class of 1865. Died Sept. 23, 1902.

1865. George Henry Ide: Enlisted in Company K, Fifteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, Aug. 28, 1862; mustered in as first sergeant Oct. 22, 1862; mustered out Aug. 5, 1863. The Fifteenth Regiment belonged to the Second Vermont Brigade, and was commanded by Col. Redfield Proctor (Dart. Coll. 1851). Died March 24, 1903.

1865. Frank Banvard Modica: Was mustered into the service Nov. 20, 1862, as a private in Company K, Sixteenth New Hampshire Volunteers; promoted to sergeant major Nov. 22, 1862; second lieutenant March 18, 1863; discharged Aug. 20, 1863. The regiment was in the service for nine months in the Department of the Gulf under Gen. N. P. Banks, doing duty in the swamps of Louisiana and at the siege of Port Hudson.

1865. David Robinson Nutter: Has same record as Chapman of this class. Died May 26, 1883, at Hopkinton, N. H.

1865. William Alexander Putney: Enlisted May 9, 1864, at Dunbarton, N. H., for sixty days' service in the National Guards, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. Mustered in at Manchester, N. H., May 9, and mustered out July 27, 1864. The company did duty at Fort Constitution, New Castle. Mr. Putney died Nov. 17, 1886, at Fairmont, Neb.

1865. Charles Henry Sargent, C.S.D.: Enlisted July 12, 1864, in Company E, Eighth Massachusetts Volunteers; mustered in July 19, and the regiment was at once ordered to Baltimore, Md., and with troops from New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and Delaware, was organized into the Second Brigade, commanded by Gen. Lew Wallace, and for some time was engaged in defending Baltimore. After this duty the regiment was sent to different parts of Maryland. Three companies, including Company E, were left at Camp Bradford, five miles north of Baltimore, where a camp of general rendezvous was established. These companies were engaged in this kind of duty till November, when they were relieved by the First Maryland Regiment, and went home with the last of the regiment for muster out, which took place at Readville, Mass.

1865. William Burnham Stevens: Enlisted as a private in the Fiftieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers Sept. 19, 1862, was promoted to corporal, and served during the period of enlistment. The regiment was on duty in the Department of the Gulf, and was engaged at Port Hudson, La., May 23 to July 8, 1863, being attached to the Third Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps. Mustered out Aug. 24, 1863.

1865. Albert Appleton Chase, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers April 7, 1865; mustered out June 30, 1865.

1865. Charles Hayes, D.M.C.: Was appointed early in January, 1863, from Brunswick, Me., acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army, and on the 13th of the same month was ordered to St. Louis, being assigned

to the Jefferson Barracks General Hospital. In May he was transferred to the hospital transports; was taken sick at Vicksburg, and was compelled to return to St. Louis. After two weeks there, he started for Washington, intending to return home, but upon his arrival received orders to report to the McKinn's Mansion General Hospital, Baltimore, Md. From there he was ordered to the Annapolis Hospital, Md., where he remained until Jan. 31, 1864. On February 15 he was sent to Fort Monroe, and subsequently appointed to duty at Yorktown. As a result of blood poisoning he was compelled to resign from the service in July, 1864; recovering somewhat he repaired to Dartmouth College and received his diploma in 1864. In February, 1865, he was again appointed acting assistant surgeon, and served at Hilton Head, Charleston, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C., also at Lawrence in the same State, with varied experience, until May 6, 1868, when his appointment was annulled at his own request. Died June 8, 1894.

1865. George Canning Howard, D.M.C.: Appointed medical cadet in 1863; served eight months, and was promoted acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army, and was on hospital duty in the Department of the East, at New York City and Portsmouth Grove, R. I., until the close of the war. Was mustered out June 15, 1865.

1865. Edward Joseph O'Donnell, D.M.C.: Was commissioned second lieutenant on the 10th day of October, 1862, in Company C, Sixteenth New Hampshire Volunteers; the regiment joined the Banks expedition and reached New Orleans in December, 1862; there laid in camp above New Orleans during the winter; about the latter part of March, 1863, joined the Brashear City fleet, under Commodore Porter; Fort Butte à la Rose was captured, and the regiment placed there as garrison. On the 20th day of April Lieutenant O'Donnell was detailed to take charge of a detachment of sharpshooters, and ordered on board of the gunboat "Arizona." This was a part of the force sent for opening communication with the upper fleet. The "Arizona" was the pioneer boat of the expedition. About the middle of May, 1863, Lieutenant O'Donnell was ordered on shore with his men and placed in charge of Bayou Sara, as provost marshal; June 15, 1863, this detachment joined the regiment; a few days later Lieutenant O'Donnell volunteered, with others, as the forlorn hope, to storm Port Hudson; was mustered out with the regiment September, 1863. After graduating from Dartmouth Medical College, in November, 1864, was commissioned first assistant surgeon in the Thirteenth Maryland Infantry, and served till the close of the war.

1865. Phineas Howe Wheeler, D.M.C.: Is reported to have been acting surgeon of the Seventh Veteran Reserve Corps in 1864, but letters written to him at Alton, N. H., his latest residence, elicited no reply.

1865. Non-Grad. Frank Kittredge Balch: Was appointed acting assistant paymaster in the U. S. Navy March 29, 1865; discharged Oct. 17, 1866. His service was on the ironclad at Waxsaw.

1865. Non-Grad. William Cobleigh: Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862, in Company E, Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers; appointed first lieutenant Oct. 9, 1862; appointed captain Company I Nov. 22, 1864. The regiment was mustered into the United States service in September, 1862. Capt. Cobleigh served with the regiment during its entire term of service, being mustered out July, 1865. The regiment served in the Department of Washington, doing provost duty until

February, 1864, when it was ordered to New Orleans, where it served under Gen. B. F. Butler, until the summer of the same year, when the corps of which it was a part was ordered to the Shenandoah Valley, and took part in Sheridan's campaign against Early, being engaged in the battles of Opequan and Cedar Creek. Early in 1865 the Fourteenth was sent to Savannah, Ga., and did provost duty until May 6, 1865.

1865. Non-Grad. Henry Guy Ely: Enlisted as a private Aug. 28, 1862, in Company K, Fifteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers; mustered into United States service Oct. 22, 1862; mustered out Aug. 5, 1863.

See sketch of Col. Redfield Proctor (Dart. Coll. 1851).

1865. Non-Grad. George Quincy Garey: Enlisted in Company B, Seventh Squadron, Rhode Island Cavalry, in June, 1862. For record of this service see sketch of Captain Burr (1863). Mustered out Oct. 1, 1862, at Providence, R. I. Enlisted Oct. 24, 1863, in Third Vermont Light Battery; promoted corporal Jan. 1, 1865; mustered out June 15, 1865. The battery was mustered in at Burlington, Vt., Jan. 1, 1864, and reported at Washington Jan. 18. It remained in camp of instruction until April 25, when it was assigned to the Ninth Army Corps, with which it was connected during its entire term of service.

The battery received its first baptism of fire at Wilcox Landing June 17, 1864.

During the entire siege of Petersburg the battery served in Fort Morton, Fort Meikle, Fort Sedgwick (known as Fort Hell), Battery 7, Battery 16, and Fort Phillips, and also participated in the movement of the Second Corps on Ream's Station on the Weldon Railroad.

1865. Non-Grad. George Irving Hoitt: Enlisted June 16, 1862, in the College Cavaliers; mustered out Oct. 2, 1862. The record of the service of this organization is fully set forth in the sketch of Capt. S. S. Burr, class of 1863.

1865. Non-Grad. Samuel Francis Murry: Enlisted in Company F, Second United States Sharpshooters, Nov. 5, 1851; mustered in as sergeant Nov. 26, 1861; promoted to second lieutenant Feb. 25, 1863, to date from July 13, 1862; promoted to captain Sept. 10, 1863; honorably discharged as captain Dec. 29, 1864. The Sharpshooters did very efficient service in connection with the different army corps.

Captain Murry was twice captured, the first time at Bowling Green, Va., Aug. 6, 1862, and again at Weldon Railroad, Va., June 21, 1864. Brevet major United States Volunteers to date March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war.

1865. Non-Grad. George Edwards Rowell: Enlisted at Claremont, N. H., Aug. 26, 1862, in Company H, Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers. Died of disease at Baltimore, Md., April 10, 1864. For the military history of the Eleventh New Hampshire, see sketches of Lieut. A. E. Hutchins (1857) and Capt. O. W. Dimick (1865).

1865. Non-Grad. Lyman Beecher Sawtelle: Enlisted Aug. 18, 1862, in Company H, Tenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers. Died of disease Oct. 1, 1863, at Amherst, N. H.

1866. Alson Bailey Abbott: Enlisted at Readville, Mass., in the Fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, Company C, July 16, 1864; served at Baltimore, Fort McHenry, Monocacy Junction, and at Harper's Ferry; mustered out of service Nov. 16, 1864. Died Aug. 27, 1894, at Glens Falls, N. Y.

1866. Samuel Peabody Atkinson: Was appointed corporal in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; did

duty in the Shenendoah Valley in 1864, under the command of General Sigel, serving, in all, five months.

1866. John Edgar Johnson: Was connected with the Union Army during the early part of the war as a newspaper correspondent. July 25, 1864, he was commissioned second lieutenant of the Martin Guards and Artillery Company, stationed at Fort Constitution, near Portsmouth, N. H., where he acted as post quartermaster and commissary for a few months; was appointed, Sept. 15, 1864, first lieutenant of Company K, First New Hampshire Artillery, and detailed as regimental quartermaster and commissary, and stationed at Fort Reno, north of Washington; February 15, 1865, he was commissioned as captain and assistant quartermaster United States Volunteers, and ordered to report to General Weitzel, commanding the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, with headquarters at Brownsville, Tex. After some months of service along the Rio Grande, as quartermaster of the Second Brigade, he was taken sick with breakbone fever, and resigned Sept. 29, 1865.

1866. Joseph Perkins Neal: Enlisted in the "Dartmouth Cavalry" June 24, 1862; mustered out Oct. 2, 1862. For account of this service see sketch of Capt. S. S. Burr (Dartmouth College, 1863).

Mr. Neal enlisted the second time Feb. 27, 1865, as a private in Company F, First New Hampshire Cavalry, and was mustered out July 15, 1865, by reason of the close of the war. The regiment served while Mr. Neal was connected with it in the Shenandoah Valley. Died at Hanover May 9, 1891.

1866. William Burton Perrin: Enlisted June 14, 1862, in the College Cavaliers, and served with the company during its term of service in the Shenandoah Valley, being mustered out Oct. 2, 1862; enlisted again Oct 3, 1863, in the Third Battery, Vermont Light Artillery; promoted to second lieutenant Jan. 2, 1865; commissioned first lieutenant June 13, 1865; mustered out June 17, 1865. The battery was attached, during most of its term of service, to the Ninth Army Corps, joining the corps April 2, 1864, and participating in the movement of the Army of the Potomac towards Petersburg. It did duty while before Petersburg in Fort Morton, Fort Sedgwick, Fort Meikle, and Fort Phillips. It participated in the final operations in front of Petersburg, and took charge of the captured artillery. Lieutenant Perrin, with the other officers of the battery, received frequent special mention and commendation for conspicuous gallantry and coolness in action.

1866. Henry Stoddard Sherman: Enlisted as private in Company B, One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Volunteers, September, 1861, when not quite eighteen years of age; was appointed sergeant major at once; promoted to second lieutenant Jan. 14, 1863, for gallant conduct on the battlefield; March 15 of the same year was promoted to first lieutenant of Company I, and April 16 made adjutant of the regiment, and held that position until he resigned, in August or September, 1863. From January to April, 1863, he served as aide-de-camp on the staff of the general commanding the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps; in July, 1863, he accepted a position on the staff of his uncle, Gen. William T. Sherman. Lieutenant Sherman went with his regiment from camp at Mansfield, O., to Covington, Ky., thence by river, in 1862, to Memphis, Tenn., thence under General Sherman to Yazoo River; took part in the attack on Haines Bluff; participated in the battle of Arkansas Post, January, 1863, thence to Milliken's Bend and Young's Point;

took part in all the operations during the siege of Vicksburg, and in the expedition under General Sherman to Jackson, Miss. In Colonel Speigel's report of the battles preliminary to the siege of Vicksburg, he makes special mention of the services of Adjutant Sherman, and among other things says: "Though young in years, he has shown himself a veteran upon the field." He left the army to enter the class of 1866. Died Feb. 24, 1893, S.S. "Lahn" *en route* for Europe.

1866. Henry Wardwell: Enlisted at Readville, Mass., in the Fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, Company C, July 16, 1864; served at Baltimore, Fort McHenry, Monocacy Junction, and at Harper's Ferry; mustered out of service Nov. 16, 1864.

1866. Henry Whittemore: Enlisted at Readville, Mass., in Company C, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteers July 16, 1864; served at Baltimore, Fort McHenry, Monocacy Junction, and Harper's Ferry. Mustered out of service Nov. 16, 1864.

1866. Horace Eugene Marion, C.S.D.: Enlisted Sept. 16, 1862, in Company G, Fifth Massachusetts Infantry (for nine months' service); served in North Carolina, under General Foster, whose headquarters were at Newbern; was in the battles of Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, Tarboro, and Little Washington. Company G was detailed for three months for duty on Hatteras Island. Mustered out July 2, 1863. In 1864 he again enlisted under the call for three months' troops in the same company and regiment as second sergeant. The regiment was stationed at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, Md., and did guard duty in the State during its term of service. On being mustered out he returned to college and graduated with his class, and afterwards graduated from the Medical Department of the college in 1869.

1866. Grenville Mellen Baker, D.M.C.: Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862, in the Twentieth Regiment Maine Volunteers; served as hospital steward until Dec. 14, 1863; promoted on that day to first assistant surgeon, and served as such until the close of the war; was in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad; in December, 1866, was appointed medical officer to take charge of Freedmen's Hospital at Yorktown, and remained there until the breaking up of the hospital in 1867. Died May 21, 1886.

1866. Samuel Powers Carbee, D.M.C.: Enlisted as a private Aug. 22, 1862, in Company D, Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers; served as such till Oct. 26, 1863, when he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the regiment and served as such until close of the war, in 1865. While serving as a private he was on detailed duty all of the time, and, from July 10, 1863, until promoted, was with the Fifth New Hampshire as hospital steward, awaiting transfer papers to that regiment, which were never received and would not have been used. During the winter of 1863 and 1864 was at Point Lookout, Md., and went to Bermuda front; was executive officer of Point of Rocks, Va., hospital from the time of its inception till Dec. 23, 1864, when he returned to his regiment and remained with it till mustered out June 21, 1865. The Twelfth Regiment was connected with the Third, Eighteenth, and Twenty-fourth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac and Army of the James; was in the battles of Fredericksburg, Va., Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Port Royal, Bermuda Hundred, Swift Creek, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Fort Harrison, siege of Petersburg, and capture of Richmond.

Dr. Carbee was the first Union surgeon to enter Richmond after its evacuation in April, 1865. Died Jan. 31, 1900.

1866. Nathaniel Bryant Colman, D.M.C.: Enlisted in Company F, Seventeenth Regiment Maine Volunteers, Aug. 18, 1862; was at once appointed hospital steward, and served as such till Nov. 10, 1863, when he was commissioned assistant surgeon, holding this rank until the close of the war, being mustered out of the service with the regiment June 4, 1865. As assistant surgeon he had full medical charge of the regiment, the surgeon being absent on special detailed service. During the last two months of the war he was detailed to accompany the Artillery Brigade of the Second Army Corps; was in every engagement of the Army of the Potomac, after and including the battle of Fredericksburg; at the time of the battle of Antietam was with his regiment at the forts near Washington. Rights and duties were not at first well defined in the medical department of this regiment, and in 1862 Mr. Colman, then hospital steward, was left in charge of a large number of sick men, with all the medicines of the regiment and five days rations, while the army marched away; his orders were to remain where he was until he received further orders. After waiting three days, without hearing anything from the army or its whereabouts, he turned over the sick to a post hospital and set out to follow the army, and finally overtook his regiment at Warrenton, Va. At the battle of Chancellorsville he was the only one of the regimental hospital attendants who was not captured by the enemy. His service was at the front; and in the battles around Petersburg he was often exposed to shells and bullets which were flying night and day.

1866. Frederick Augustus Eldredge, D.M.C.: Enlisted as a private in the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers Sept. 2, 1863, and was promoted to assistant surgeon First Regiment New Hampshire Cavalry, July 21, 1864; was in the battles of Cold Harbor, where he was wounded, and Waynesboro, Va., besides several skirmishes. In the fall of 1863 was on hospital duty at City Point, Va. Left the service July 15, 1865.

1866. Fernando Coello Sargent, D.M.C.: Was appointed medical cadet in Columbian Hospital, Washington, D. C., April 27, 1863. Sept. 8, 1863, he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the navy, and ordered to duty on board the U. S. S. "Penobscot," where he remained until about the 1st of June, 1865, when his health broke down and he was forced to ask for leave of absence. Being unable to return to duty he was discharged Aug. 24, 1865. Died, 1870.

1866. James Gorham Sturgis, D.M.C.: Enlisted in August, 1862, in the Seventeenth Regiment Maine Volunteers, Company H, and was appointed hospital steward later. He was commissioned as assistant surgeon of the regiment Oct. 20, 1864, and Feb. 2, 1865, was promoted to surgeon Second United States Sharpshooters. Was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville on the third day of May, 1863, and confined two months in Libby Prison, when he was exchanged; mustered out at the close of the war with his regiment. Died Oct. 16, 1889.

1866. Eli Mellen Wight, D.M.C.: Enlisted May 5, 1861, but was discharged in July of the same year on account of ill health. In August, 1862, he was commissioned first lieutenant Company B, Twenty-third Regiment Maine Volunteers. The regiment was sent to Maryland, and after a short time Mr. Wight was obliged to leave the service on account of sickness. Afterwards en-

tered the service in the Invalid Corps, Feb. 9, 1865; he received a commission as assistant surgeon, and was sent to Nashville, Tenn., entering upon his duties May 8, 1865, being assigned to the First United States Colored Heavy Artillery; was afterwards transfered to Chattanooga, where he was in charge of the hospital until discharged, March 31, 1866. His full record as taken from papers that he left was as follows:

Sergeant Fifth Maine Infantry Volunteers May 5, 1861, discharged July 15, 1861. Private Company B, Twenty-third Maine Volunteers Aug. 10, 1862. Promoted first lieutenant same date, resigned March, 1863. Appointed assistant surgeon First United States Colored Heavy Artillery, discharged Feb. 9, 1865. Discharged March 31, 1866. Died Jan. 6, 1881.

1866. Non-Grad. Harrison Hume, hon. M.S., 1888.

In October, 1861, joined the Eleventh Maine Volunteers, and was mustered into United States service as sergeant major. Promoted to second lieutenant Company I May 11,1862. Promoted to first lieutenant and adjutant May 31, 1862.

The following extract from the report of Col. H. M. Plaisted, who commanded the Eleventh Maine at the battle of Fair Oaks, will explain the last promotion.

Lieuts. Thomas A. Brann, Company F, Lewis H. Holt, Company A, and Harrison Hume, Company I, also Sergt.-Maj. Henry O. Fox, are worthy of most honorable mention for their coolness and bravery. Lieutenant Hume's good conduct was so conspicuous that I was happy in having it in my power to make him adjutant of the regiment on the field.

About Oct. 1, 1862, resigned on account of disability at Yorktown, Va., and later entered Dartmouth College.

In 1863 was drafted as one of the quota of his native town. Reported at the rendezvous at Belfast, Me., and was rejected for disability, and returned to college. Left Dartmouth in 1864, and graduated at the Law Department, University Michigan, Class of 1867.

1867. Abram Brown: Enlisted Aug. 19, 1862, in the Ninth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and left immediately for Washington. The regiment participated in the battle of South Mountain, and also in the battle of Antietam, under General McClellan, and moved South with the Army of the Potomac towards Richmond in the fall of 1862. There was more or less fighting along the march, and in December the regiment was engaged in General Burnside's attack on Fredericksburg. In this battle Mr. Brown was acting as orderly sergeant of Company K, and in the attempt to take Marye's Heights, Dec. 13, 1862, he was wounded, losing three fingers of the left hand and the index finger of the right hand. He was also otherwise injured. March 4, 1863, he was discharged for disability.

1867. John Nichol Irwin: Was a sergeant in Company C, Forty-fifth Iowa Infantry, organized at Keokuk May 25, 1864, to serve one hundred days, and was mustered out of service Sept. 16, 1864. It was on duty in Tennessee, guarding railroads and military posts, taking the place of veteran troops required by General Sherman in the Atlanta campaign.

1867. William Alexander Ketcham: Enlisted in February, 1864, as a private in the Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers; promoted in November, 1864, to second lieutenant Company E, and served as such until some time in January, 1865, when he was placed in command of Company C, remaining with that company until the following April or May, when he was commissioned and mustered as

captain of Company I, which he commanded until mustered out at Goldsboro, N. C., September, 1865. His active service was with the Tenth Corps in the Army of the James, from the opening of the campaign in May, 1864, at and around Bermuda Hundred, until the latter part of May, when, together with the Second Division of the Eighteenth Corps, the Division of the Tenth, to which the Thirteenth Indiana belonged, joined the Army of the Potomac, on the 1st of June, and participated in the battle of Cold Harbor and the campaign connected therewith; returning to Petersburg about the 14th of June, the regiment participated in the attack on that city. Captain Ketcham continued with the Army of the James until November, 1864, when he, with others, under General Butler, went to New York for duty during the presidential election. The Thirteenth Indiana was in General Butler's expedition against Fort Fisher, and also in the expedition under General Terry, which captured that fortification. The battle of Fort Fisher was the last serious engagement in which Captain Ketcham participated, although the regiment had sharp skirmishing in the following February, when on its way to join Sherman's army at Cox's Bridge. Captain Ketcham was slightly disabled at the battle of Fort Fisher, but not enough to prevent him from going through the fight.

1867. **Thomas Lecky:** Enlisted in the fall of 1862 in Company I, Forty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. The regiment was stationed at Newbern, N. C., for some time, and was connected with the expedition from Newbern to Goldsboro; was in the battles of Kinston, Whitehall, and Goldsboro; subsequently the regiment was engaged in the operations around Little Washington in North Carolina; in the latter part of June, 1863, was sent from North Carolina to White House Landing, Va., and formed a part of a force that was being assembled for a project which was found impracticable and was abandoned.

1867. **John Henry Patterson:** Enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-first Ohio (one hundred days' regiment) in 1864; the service of the regiment was to guard property while the army went to the front.

1867. **Alfred Addison Thomas:** Enlisted at 17 years of age in Company B, Fourth Independent Battalion, Ohio Cavalry, which was organized at Dayton, O. Just as the battalion was organized John Morgan made his raid in Ohio and Indiana, and the battalion took part in the pursuit and captured many of his men. With the invasion of East Tennessee, the battalion went to Knoxville and took part in the winter campaign which included the capture of Knoxville, and its siege by Longstreet's corps. The organization was in service about nine months.

1867. **Charles Carroll Woodman:** Entered the service Aug. 29, 1862, as hospital nurse, and was located in hospitals at Alexandria, Va.; was promoted to the position of assistant surgeon at the same place; mustered out June 15, 1863. Died Oct. 26, 1890, at Fair Haven, Mass.

1867. **Non-Grad. Edward Kirk White:** Enlisted March 3, 1865, in Company K, Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, for one year; commissioned second lieutenant Company I March 22, 1865; discharged July 3, 1865. During his brief period of service the regiment was attached to the Ninth Army Corps, and was engaged in front of Fort Stedman. On the 3d of April it entered Petersburg.

1867. **Doane Blood Colcord,** C.S.D.: Was musician in Company G, first Maine Heavy Artillery, in 1862-1863.

1867. George Byron Lane, C.S.D.: Enlisted Oct. 17, 1862, in Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteers; appointed commissary sergeant Feb. 4, 1864; second lieutenant, May 26, 1865, but not mustered. Mustered out as sergeant June 21, 1865.

1867. Francis Erving Bradford, D.M.C.: Enlisted Oct. 24, 1861, when nearly seventeen years of age, in the Seventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and was with the regiment while it was operating in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and along the Gulf of Mexico; was in every battle, skirmish, or scouting expedition that the regiment was engaged in during his term of service; was off duty only once until wounded, the regiment doing continuous duty along the coast from Tortugas Island to Key West, from there to the swamps of South Carolina and the everglades of Florida, up and down the coast, then to the siege of Charleston. On the 18th day of July, 1863, at the bloody assault on Fort Wagner, while making a bayonet charge, Mr. Bradford was severely wounded in the right leg by a shell, and tumbled into the water moat; while in the moat he was again struck with a piece of a shell on the left shoulder. His sufferings were great and he came near bleeding to death, and after forty-eight hours of practical unconsciousness found himself in Beaufort, S. C. In the spring of 1864 was reported to be unserviceable and received his discharge.

1867. Daniel Wright Dimock, D.M.C.: Enlisted in Company H, Twenty-fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, in September, 1862; in January, 1863, was detailed as acting hospital steward; served on this duty till the following June, with the command of General Banks, at Ginwood Hospital. After the fall of Port Hudson he returned North, and was mustered out September, 1863; re-enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, as hospital steward, in March, 1863; was in charge of the hospital at Grapevine Point, New Haven, Conn., till May, 1864, when the regiment was ordered to Beaufort, S. C., where it remained until October, 1864, when it was ordered to Bermuda Hundred, Va. Mr. Dimock was in the fight at the explosion of the Mine and at the taking of Richmond; was soon after sent to Texas, and served on the Rio Grande River to Brownsville, remaining there till September, 1865, when the regiment returned North and was mustered out. He participated in sixteen battles; was taken prisoner at Beaufort, but soon after escaped.

1867. Ira Pearson George, D.M.C.: Enlisted July 26, 1861, in Company B, Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and served with the regiment in the Department of the South; was in the battles of Port Royal and the assault on Fort Wagner; was wounded July, 1863, at Morris Island, S. C.; discharged for disability April 18, 1864, at David's Island, N. Y.

1867. Hiram Tenney Hardy, D.M.C.: Enlisted June 24, 1862, in the College Cavaliers, under Capt. S. S. Burr, Dartmouth College, 1863.

For record of service see sketch of Captain Burr. Mustered out Oct. 2, 1862. Enlisted Oct. 28, 1863, in Third Vermont Battery, and mustered out June 15, 1865. This battery was attached to the Ninth Army Corps and was engaged constantly in front of Petersburg, Va., from June 20, 1864, to the evacuation in April, 1865.

1867. Darwin L. Manchester, D.M.C.: Enlisted in Company G, Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, Aug. 9, 1862; promoted to orderly sergeant; seriously wounded at the battle of Perryville, Ky., and disabled from further service. Dis-

charged Dec. 18, 1862. Died Aug. 11, 1895, at Waupaca, Wis.

1867. Ezra Mitchell, D.M.C.: Enlisted in June, 1864, in the Ninth Maine Regiment Volunteers; was stationed at Camp Berry, Portland, Me., during that summer, and was acting as an assistant to the hospital steward. In September or October, 1864, was appointed medical cadet U. S. Army, and stationed at Coney General Hospital, Augusta, Me., where he served until mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.

1867. William Wirt Piper, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon in January, 1865, while still a student in Dartmouth Medical College; mustered into service Feb. 3, 1865, as assistant surgeon Thirteenth United States Colored Heavy Artillery; regiment did garrison duty at Smithland, Caseyville, and Covington, Ky. Was mustered out of service Nov. 18, 1865, by reason of expiration of term of service.

1867. Andrew Robinson Giddinge Smith, D.M.C.: Enlisted in the Second Maine Cavalry November, 1863, and was appointed hospital steward of the regiment; acted often as assistant surgeon, and was later promoted to that position; was in charge of the hospital at Pensacola, Fla., from May 1 to November, 1865. In 1864 he participated in the engagements at Forts Morgan and McCrea, below Mobile, and in several raids into Alabama and central Florida; in the spring of 1865 took part in the siege of Mobile; after being mustered out of the Second Maine Cavalry was commissioned as assistant surgeon in the Freedmen's Bureau.

1867. Hermon Joseph Smith, D.M.C.: Was commissioned assistant surgeon Fifth United States Colored Cavalry Oct. 8, 1864, and was mustered out of service March 16, 1866. This regiment was in the battles of Saltville, Hopkinsville, Harrodsburg, and Simpsonville.

1868. Samuel Folsom Beede, C.S.D.: Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862, as a private in the Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers. Was afterwards promoted to sergeant June 17, 1864; was wounded in the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864. Was mustered out with his company May 24, 1865.

1868. Kimball Foster Blaisdell: Enlisted June 24, 1862, in Company B, Seventh Squadron, Rhode Island Cavalry. Upon the expiration of his term of service in Virginia he returned to his class in the fall of 1862; in the spring of 1863 he again left the class and enlisted in the navy, where he remained for about eighteen months, serving on U. S. S. "Ohio" and "Vermont." Died June 23, 1890, at Concord, N. H.

1868. Aaron Dayton Condit: Served as sergeant in One Hundred and Thirty-third Indiana Volunteers, which was a one-hundred-day regiment.

1868. Carlos White: Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, in Company H, Twelfth Regiment Vermont Volunteers; mustered out July 14, 1863. For details of the service of the regiment see sketch of E. D. Redington (1861). Died Jan. 20, 1901.

1868. Timothy Avans Haley, D.M.C.: Enlisted in Company K, Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, Aug. 18, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Sept. 3, 1863; assigned to Company C, Eighteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps. Discharged July 10, 1865, at Washington, D. C. During Mr. Haley's service with the Twelfth New Hampshire the regiment served in the Defences of Washington and with the Third Corps, Army of the Potomac, in Whipple's division.

1868. William Hart Hildreth, D.M.C.: Enlisted Aug. 26, 1864, in Company H, Fourth Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; mustered out June 17, 1865. Died Jan. 16, 1903.

1868. Charles Warren Greene, D.M.C.: Enlisted July 19, 1862, as a private in Company F, Thirty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers; served with the regiment till Aug. 17, 1864, and was detailed one year of the time on hospital duty; was promoted to a captaincy in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment United States Colored Troops; was on hospital duty on several of the great battlefields of the war, and was actively engaged, as a soldier, in the siege of Vicksburg, in the second battle of Jackson, Miss., in the various operations of the Army of the James, before Richmond in the last winter of the war; was in the final attack upon Petersburg, in 1865, and present on the field at Appomattox Court House April 9, 1865; was mustered out July 9, 1865.

1868. John Duhig Malone, D.M.C.: Was commissioned acting assistant surgeon Oct. 20, 1864. Honorably discharged May 2, 1868.

1868. Nelson Howard Morris, D.M.C.: Enlisted Oct. 1, 1861, in Company F, Eleventh Regiment Maine Volunteers; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; promoted to hospital steward Nov. 22, 1862; resigned his warrant. Transferred to Company C May 1, 1864; promoted to corporal; wounded at Strawberry Plains, Va., July 26, 1864; promoted to second lieutenant Company B Aug. 13, 1864; wounded at Hatchers Run, Va., April 2, 1865; promoted to first lieutenant Company D April 16, 1865; mustered out Feb. 2, 1866. Died at Downers Grove, Ill., Dec. 15, 1894.

1869. Charles William Bartlett: Enlisted in Company A, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the United States service July 23, 1864, for one hundred days; mustered out Nov. 16, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service.

1869. James Byron Brooks: Enlisted May 2, 1861, under the first call for 75,000 volunteers, in the Bradford Guards, at Bradford, Vt., which became part of the First Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, which was called into service for three months. The regiment was stationed at Fort Monroe and Newport News during the most of its term of service, and took part in the battle of Big Bethel. Upon the expiration of his term of service he re-enlisted in Company H, Fourth Vermont Regiment, and on Sept. 12, 1861, was commissioned second lieutenant in that company. The regiment became a part of the famous First Vermont Brigade, and was connected with the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, throughout the war. Dec. 28, 1861, Lieutenant Brooks was detailed for duty in the United States Signal Corps by General Hancock; was promoted to first lieutenant of Company I Jan. 19, 1862. He served in the field as signal officer with the Army of the Potomac, and participated in all the battles in which that army was engaged (except the battles on the Peninsula, under General McClellan, at which time he was serving with General McDowell in front of Fredericksburg), and subsequently under General Pope, and took part in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, and the other battles of General Pope's campaign. At his solicitation Lieutenant Brooks was allowed to return to his regiment Aug. 31, 1863. He served thereafter with it until May 6, 1864, when in the battle of the Wilderness he received a gun-shot wound which terminated his term of service. He was taken to the Seminary Hospital, in Georgetown, and later to Annapolis, Md., and Aug. 5, 1864, having been examined by a Medical Board, he was honorably discharged by reason of wounds received in action. He was commissioned cap-

tain of Company H, Fourth Vermont Regiment, April 19, 1864.

1869. Franklin James Burnham: Enlisted July 25, 1862, in Company E, Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers, and was mustered out June 10, 1865, at the close of the war; was promoted to corporal Feb. 1, 1863; sergeant, March 1, 1864; first sergeant, July 1, 1864; second lieutenant, Nov. 2, 1864, and first lieutenant, Feb. 1, 1865, from which date he had command of his company and was in every engagement in which his regiment participated, the more important being South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and the siege of Petersburg. The regiment was attached to the Ninth Army Corps and served in the Army of the Potomac and in the Army of the West. From about Aug. 25 to Dec. 25, 1863, Lieutenant Burnham was in the hospitals at Covington, Ky., and Camp Denison, O., as the result of a fever contracted in Mississippi swamps. On its return to Kentucky from the Mississippi campaign, the regiment was so crippled by the sickness of its members that it was put on detached duty, guarding the Kentucky Central Railroad during the remainder of that year, which was its only period of light duty. Lieutenant Burnham was discharged from the hospital about December 20 and assigned to the Veteran Reserve Corps, but not liking this service, he deserted, and made his way to his regiment and reported for duty. It was a desertion of an unusual sort and had something to do with subsequent promotions. Soon after rejoining the Ninth New Hampshire, the regiment was ordered to Knoxville, Tenn., and not long after the Ninth Corps was sent to Virginia. The regiment began the Wilderness campaign with 550 men in the ranks, and a proportionate number of officers, and before its close its casualties in killed, wounded, and missing, together with those sent to the hospital, exceeded the number with which it started out. Lieutenant Burnham writes that he never regretted his desertion, notwithstanding the hardships which the regiment endured. He was slightly wounded two or three times, but not seriously. Died April 17, 1898, at Moorehead, Minn.

1869. Albert Wheaton Cooke: Enlisted Sept. 6, 1861, for three years, in the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, Company B; made sergeant April 16, 1862; first sergeant, Oct. 9, 1862; discharged to accept position of second lieutenant in the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers Jan. 7, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant Company I, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, March 4, 1864, and to captain, same company, June 18, 1865; was detailed as provost marshal Third Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps; was in command of the Fifty-seventh Regiment from March, 1865 (Fort Stedman and repulse of General Gordon, before Petersburg), to April 3 (the evacuation of Petersburg by General Lee); detailed as assistant adjutant-general Third Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps, May 3, 1865; fought in the course of service, under two enlistments, at Roanoke Island, N. C., Feb. 8, 1862; Newbern, N. C., March 14, 1862; Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, N. C., and the other battles of that campaign; Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864, and the other battles connected with General Grant's movement on Richmond in the spring of 1865, and in all the engagements before Petersburg, which resulted in the evacuation of that city; in the pursuit of Lee; also in the pursuit of the Lincoln assassins. Died Nov. 20, 1903.

1869. William Dearborn Haley: Enlisted Sept. 26, 1864, in Com-

pany L of the First Regiment New Hampshire Heavy Artillery; appointed commissary sergeant Nov. 9, 1864; mustered out June 15, 1865, by reason of close of the war. The regiment served in the Defences of Washington. Died, 1888.

1869. Rollin Orlando Linsley: Enlisted Oct. 2, 1861, in Company A, Sixth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, which was commanded by Geo. Parker, Jr. (Dart. Coll. 1860). The history of this regiment is a part of that of the famous Vermont Brigade, in which were many Dartmouth men. Linsley was discharged for disability Sept. 26, 1862. Died, 1879.

1869. James McAllister, C.S.D.: Served as a private three months in Manchester Mechanics Phalanx. Enlisted April 24, 1861; discharged July 12, 1861. On State duty at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth. N. H.

1869. George Washington Morse, C.S.D.: Enlisted on the 11th day of May, when in his 16th year, as a private in the Second Massachusetts Volunteers. He served from May, 1861, to July, 1865, continuously in this regiment, and of the original one thousand men who left Massachusetts in 1861 (this being the first three years' regiment in the field from Massachusetts) he was one of less than one hundred men who returned with it in 1865. The regiment during the war received seventeen hundred recruits, making in all twenty-seven hundred men that served in the regiment. In the Shenandoah campaign, in 1862, the Second Massachusetts covered Banks' retreat, and its losses were very heavy. During this retreat Mr. Morse, with others, was captured, and spent four months at Belle Isle and other southern prisons; on being exchanged, he at once returned to service. With the exception of the time while he was a prisoner, he was in every campaign and battle in which his regiment took part. He was promoted successively to sergeant and first sergeant, and at the close of the war was first lieutenant of Company I, being only nineteen years of age. He was the only original member of Company H that received a commission. The Second Massachusetts served in all the important campaigns of the Army of the Potomac until September, 1863. At the battle of Cedar Mountain it lost a third of its men and more than half of its officers. At Antietam and Chancellorsville its losses were also very heavy, and at Gettysburg one-half of the regiment fell in less than ten minutes in charging the Confederate works at the base of Culp's Hill. The first regimental monument on the battlefield of Gettysburg, where there are now some five hundred monuments, was erected by the officers of the Second Massachusetts. In September, 1863, the Twelfth Corps, of which the Second Regiment was a part, was sent to the Southwest with the Eleventh Corps, both under the command of General Hooker. General Hooker, with these corps, fought in the celebrated battle of Lookout Mountain; soon after, they were consolidated and called the Twentieth, and took part in all the subsequent campaigns of General Sherman's army. The Second Massachusetts was the first regiment to enter the city of Atlanta after its surrender, and had charge of the destruction of the public buildings in that city previous to the evacuation and the march to the sea, and was the last regiment to leave the city. Lieutenant Morse was mustered out July 9, 1865.

1869. Edward Everett Parker: Enlisted on the 20th day of August, 1863, from Brookline, N. H., as a landsman in the U. S. Navy, to serve for one year. His service was on board the U. S. Brig "Perry," and U. S. S. "Ohio," in the South

Atlantic Squadron; he was discharged at Philadelphia Oct. 10, 1864. He was rated as ship's yeoman soon after going on board the "Perry," and held that position during his service.

1869. Oscar David Robinson: Enlisted July 25, 1862, and was appointed sergeant in the Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers; promoted to second lieutenant Jan. 2, 1864; to first lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1864; appointed adjutant March 8, 1865; promoted to captain May, 1865; mustered out June 15, 1865, at the close of the war. Captain Robinson served continuously with the Ninth New Hampshire; was not wounded, and was sick for a short time only during his whole term of service. The regiment was attached to the Ninth Army Corps, and its service is more fully detailed in the record of Lieutenant Burnham, also of the class of 1869. In Fox's "Regimental Losses in the Civil War" the Ninth Corps is called "A Wandering Corps, its dead lie buried in seven States."

1869. Non-Grad. George Washington Hardy, C.S.D.: Enlisted Aug. 26, 1861, as a private in Company K, Fourth Regiment Vermont Volunteers; transferred to Company D Feb. 25, 1865; mustered out as corporal July 13, 1865. The Fourth Vermont was a part of the First Vermont Brigade, and fought in nearly every battle of the Army of the Potomac. Company K, to which Private Hardy belonged, was commanded during a portion of its service by Capt. A. W. Fisher, Dartmouth College, 1858.

1869. Non-Grad. Marcus Morton Holmes: Enlisted Aug. 20, 1862, in Company H, Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers; appointed first sergeant Jan. 20, 1864; second lieutenant, May 27, 1864; appointed first lieutenant Nov. 22, 1864; mustered out July 8, 1865, on expiration of term of service of the regiment. The regiment served for several months in the Department of Washington, and afterwards in the Department of the Gulf. In July, 1864, the regiment was ordered North, and was a part of the army serving with General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley until late in the year, when it was ordered to Savannah, in the vicinity of which city it remained until ordered North to be mustered out.

1869. Non-Grad. Henry Foster Pratt: Enlisted as a private in Company F, Fourteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, Aug. 13, 1862. Mustered in Sept. 23, 1862, as a corporal; transferred to Company F, Thirteenth Veteran Reserve Corps, Oct. 10, 1864, as a private; discharged for disability June 22, 1865, at Concord, N. H. Died Oct. 1, 1866, at Winchester, N. H.

For services of the Fourteenth New Hampshire see record of William Cobleigh, non-graduate Dartmouth College, 1865.

1869. Henry Oscar Adams, D.M.C.: Enlisted Aug. 20, 1862, in Company B, Fifty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers; mustered out July 27, 1863, by reason of expiration of term of service. Served in North Carolina, and was in the engagements at Kinston and Goldsboro under General Foster, and on provost duty at Baltimore after the battle of Gettysburg.

1869. Charles Guy Cargill, D.M.C.: Enlisted Sept. 18, 1862, in Company H, Sixteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, and was mustered out Aug. 10, 1863, by reason of expiration of term of service.

The regiment belonged to the Second Vermont Brigade, and was commanded by Col. W. G. Veazey, Dartmouth College, 1859. The service of the regiment was mainly in the Department of Washington, but just before the battle of Gettysburg the brigade was attached to the First Army Corps, and distin-

guished itself on the third day of that battle under General Stannard. Died June 17, 1900.

1869. Nathaniel Small Davis, D.M.C.: Enlisted Oct. 13, 1864, in Company B, Eleventh Maine Volunteers; mustered out July 5, 1865. Died May 9, 1884.

1869. Henry Augustus Deane, D.M.C.: Was on the surgical staff of the regular army as a medical cadet, with the rank of second lieutenant, being appointed to such position Feb. 27, 1865; was connected with the Dale Hospital at Worcester, Mass., during his whole term of service, which ended in November, 1865.

1869. Charles Roderick Judson Kellam, D.M.C.: Enlisted July 16, 1861, in Company C, Third Regiment Vermont Volunteers, which was commanded by Capt. D. T. Corbin, Dartmouth College, 1857; discharged for disability Oct. 24, 1862. Enlisted the second time Dec. 7, 1863, in Company H, Ninth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, and was discharged Dec. 3, 1863, for promotion as hospital steward U. S. Army. For history of the Third Vermont see sketch of Captain Corbin.

The Ninth Vermont was serving in North Carolina when Mr. Kellam joined the regiment and continued in active service in the vicinity of Newbern until Sept. 15, 1864, when it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, Army of the James, commanded by Gen. E. O. C. Ord.

1869. Charles Colby Pike, D.M.C.: Enlisted as a private Aug. 9, 1862, in the Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers; was severely wounded in the first battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; was carried to Harwood Hospital, at Washington, D. C., where he remained until discharged, April 18, 1863. While convalescent in the hospital he did duty as a nurse, ward master, and acting hospital steward. Died Jan. 27, 1894, at Peabody, Mass.

1870. Ira Anson Abbott: Enlisted Aug. 30, 1864, at Windsor, Vt., as a private in Company C, Ninth Vermont Volunteers; discharged June 13, 1865, at Richmond, Va., by order of the War Department, dated May 29, 1865, by reason of the close of the war. He served in front of Richmond from early in October, 1864, until the evacuation of the Confederate capital, and was in several minor engagements during his term of service. The Ninth Vermont was with the advance column that entered Richmond the day following the evacuation of the city by President Davis and the Confederate forces. The Ninth Vermont was one of the regiments selected to go to New York City to guard against threatened violence at the presidential election in November, 1864.

1870. John Henry Allen: Enlisted in Company H, First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, Sept. 2, 1864. The regiment was in camp at Concord, N. H.; left Concord Sept. 19 for Washington, D. C., and garrisoned Fort Slocum for a few days. After being assigned to duty for a short time in different forts, the regiment was finally assigned to Fort Ward Oct. 12, where it was drilled as heavy artillery. Mr. Allen was detailed Nov. 16, 1864, as clerk at brigade headquarters. Nov. 27 he returned to his company, which was ordered to Fort Bayard, where it remained until mustered out of service. Soon after he was detailed as clerk for the assistant surgeon at the hospital near Fort Mansfield. Mr. Allen was discharged June 15, 1865.

1870. John Henry Hardy: Enlisted on the 12th of September, 1862, under the name of Henry J. Hardy, as a private in Company E, Fifteenth Regiment New Hamp-

shire Volunteers, for nine months' service, and was mustered out Aug. 13, 1863, with this company. The regiment was on duty at Camp Parapet, above New Orleans, and at the siege of Port Hudson in the summer of 1862, but Mr. Hardy was detained at New Orleans in charge of sick comrades and was not present when the assault was made. He was only fifteen years of age when he enlisted.

1870. James Lewis Merrill: Enlisted as a private in Company D, Twenty-third Regiment Maine Volunteers, and was mustered into the United States service Sept. 29, 1862 for nine months; mustered out July 15, 1863, by reason of the expiration of term of service. Died June 20, 1880, at Arlington, Mass.

1870. Charles E. Putney: Enlisted in Company C, Thirteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, Aug. 16, 1862; mustered in September 19 as corporal; mustered out as sergeant June 21, 1865. Mr. Putney was with the regiment during its entire term of service. The regiment was originally composed largely of native Americans, some of New Hampshire's choicest young men. After a brief service near Fairfax Seminary, Va., early in December, 1862, it was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, then under command of General Burnside near Fredericksburg, and was assigned to the division of General Getty. In the battle of Fredericksburg this body of new troops behaved like veterans, and suffered severely. During its three years of service it was connected with the Ninth, Seventh, Eighteenth, and Twentieth Corps, and served under Generals Ord, Gibbon, Stannard, and Devens. Under the latter it had the honor of leading the advance at the occupation of Richmond, and its colors were the first to enter the city. It participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Suffolk, Bermuda Hundred, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, Mine Explosion, and Fort Harrison.

1870. John Henry Wardwell: Enlisted Sept. 11, 1862, as a private in Company I, Fifteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers; mustered in Oct. 14, 1862; mustered out of service Aug. 13, 1863. The Fifteenth New Hampshire Regiment served in the Department of the Gulf, and was attached to the Nineteenth Army Corps. It participated in the siege of Port Hudson May 29 to July 9, 1863. Died July 23, 1894.

1870. Frank Asbury Sherman, C.S.D.: Enlisted July 28, 1862, in Company H, Twentieth Regiment Maine Volunteers, but was soon transferred, at his own request, to the Fourth Maine Regiment, which was then in the field on the Peninsula, under McClellan; he joined the regiment at Alexandria, Va., and was assigned to Company H; his first battle was at Fredericksburg in 1862, where he was wounded and sent to the hospital at Alexandria, Va., and was there and at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., until 1863; from there he was sent to the Convalescent Camp near Alexandria, Va., until after the battle of Gettysburg. He joined his regiment again near Upperville, Va.; continued with the army, doing his full share of duty until they settled down in winter quarters near Culpeper early in 1863. At the Battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, he was wounded in the left wrist and left leg; the leg wound was slight, but the wrist wound was so serious as to cause amputation near the elbow joint. The time of the Fourth Regiment expired soon after, in June, 1864, and he, with other recruits, was transferred to the Nineteenth Maine, from which he was discharged at United States General Hospital, at Augusta, Me.

1870. Ira Thomas Bronson, D.M.C.: Enlisted Sept. 23, 1861,

in Company I, Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, as bugler, and served with that regiment during its term of service, except when disabled by wounds; was slightly wounded at Fair Oaks and Peach Orchard, also at Antietam; was promoted to corporal and sergeant January, 1864, and commissioned Oct. 28, 1864, as first lieutenant Company C; was immediately made acting regimental quartermaster by general order; mustered out June 28, 1865.

1870. Robert Lane Ela, D.M.C.: Was commissioned captain Company I, Sixth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, Nov. 30, 1861; remustered as captain Nov. 30, 1864; promoted major June 1, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865. The Sixth New Hampshire was a part of General Burnside's expedition to North Carolina in January, 1862, and continued in that department until July, 1862, when it was ordered to Virginia, and became a part of the Ninth Army Corps, with which it was afterwards identified. In the second battle of Bull Run the regiment was hotly engaged, and Captain Ela was severely wounded Aug. 29, 1862. After the battle of Fredericksburg the regiment was ordered West, where it remained until ordered home on veteran furlough in January, 1864. In March it joined the Army of the Potomac, and continued with that army until mustered out. At the battle of the Mine in front of Petersburg, July 30, 1864, Captain Ela was again wounded.

1870. Charles Gaylord, D.M.C.: Enlisted in 1861, and was appointed hospital steward; was afterwards promoted to assistant surgeon in the navy, where he served till the close of the war, most of the time in the Gulf Squadron. Died July 28, 1888.

1870. Non-Grad. William Wallace Roller: Enlisted as private in Company A, Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, Sept. 7, 1861; promoted to second sergeant Nov. 18, 1861; first sergeant, March 1, 1862; sergeant major, July 1, 1862; commissioned second lieutenant Jan. 1, 1863; first lieutenant, March 31, 1863; captain, Jan. 18, 1864. The regiment was organized at Elmira, N. Y.; left for Washington Dec. 10, 1861; attached to General Casey's Provisional Division of the Army of the Potomac to January, 1862; Howard's brigade, Sumner's division, Army of the Potomac, to March, 1862; First Brigade, First Division, Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, to June, 1862; Fourth Brigade, First Division, Second Corps, to April, 1863; Fourth Brigade, First Division, Second Corps, to June, 1865. The regiment did duty in the Defences of Washington in March, 1862; ordered to the Peninsula March 22; took part in all the battles of the Peninsular campaign, ending at Malvern Hill August, 1862. Mr. Roller was wounded at Fair Oaks June 1, in his left hand. The regiment was also in the movement to Alexandria August 16 to 30; battle of Antietam and subsequent movements in the fall of 1862; battle of Fredericksburg, December 11 to 15; battle of Chancellorsville, May 1 to 3, 1863. Captain Roller was wounded May 3, in the right thigh and left arm. The Sixty-fourth New York Regiment was in the battle of Gettysburg July 1, 2, and 3, 1863, and in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac during that season; also in the campaigns of the same army in the spring and summer of 1864, up to the siege of Petersburg. Captain Roller was placed in command of the regiment on Oct. 21, 1864, and was in command until mustered out Oct. 30, 1864, at his own request, upon the expiration of his term of service.

1871. Albert William Bacheler: Was mustered into service Sept. 6,

1862, in Company E, Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers. The regiment served continuously with the army of the Potomac until its muster out June 21, 1865. Mr. Bacheler was in the following engagements: Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, under General Sickles, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Drury's Bluff, Chapin's Farm, and capture of Richmond; was confined in Libby Prison from Nov. 17 to Dec. 13, 1864, when he escaped; promoted to first lieutenant Company A, Jan. 10, 1865. In the battle of Cold Harbor the regiment lost 55 per cent of its number in killed and wounded in twenty minutes.

1871. Alvin Burleigh: Enlisted Sept. 2, 1862, as a private in Company B Fifteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers; mustered in Oct. 8, 1862; mustered out of service Aug. 13, 1863.

For record of the regiment see Sketch of John H. Wardwell, Dartmouth College, 1870.

1871. Non-Grad. Frank Eugene Greenwood: Enlisted at the age of 18 as a private in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteers, May 2, 1864, for one hundred days, and was mustered out of service Sept. 24, 1864. The regiment was on duty at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., and was transferred to the Army of the James in June; was on duty in the trenches north of James River and City Point until Aug. 29, 1864, when it returned to Ohio.

1871. Peleg Redfield Kendall: Enlisted July 8, 1863, in Company L, Eleventh Regiment Vermont Volunteers (First Vermont Heavy Artillery), as a musician, being only fourteen years of age; mustered into service Oct. 9, 1863. Transferred to Company C June 24, 1865; promoted corporal Aug. 1, 1865; mustered out with regiment Aug. 25, 1865. His regiment served until May, 1864, in the forts around Washington as Heavy Artillery, then ordered to the front during Grant's campaign towards Richmond; became part of the Old Vermont Brigade at Cold Harbor; from this time its history is that of that organization. Died March 9, 1891.

1871. James Brackett Mason: Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862, in Company A, Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers; was discharged Feb. 2, 1864, to accept promotion in the Thirty-first United States Colored Troops; was mustered in as first lieutenant in Company A, Thirty-first United States Colored Infantry, Feb. 4, 1864, and mustered out on Dec. 12, 1864; was wounded severely July 30, 1864, at the explosion of the mine in front of Petersburg.

1871. Albert Hezekiah Porter: Enlisted at Bradford, Vt., Aug. 8, 1862, in Company G, Tenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, George B. Damon captain. The regiment was mustered into service September 1. During the fall it did patrol duty along the line of the Potomac above Washington. In December it was on duty near Rockland, Md., where it spent about two months in drilling. From this time until June, 1863, the regiment was on guard duty along the line of the Potomac, with headquarters at Conrad's Ferry. During the battle of Gettysburg the regiment was on duty at Frederick Junction, and soon after the battle joined the Third Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and was assigned to the Third Division; was engaged in following up the enemy towards Falling Waters. After the rebels had crossed the Potomac, the division to which the regiment was attached turned its course and proceeded toward Maryland Heights, going down on the east side of Maryland Heights, and crossed the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers at Harper's Ferry in Virginia; from there marched down the Loudon Valley and through Manassas Gap

towards Richmond. After crossing the Rapidan River the army had a fight with the enemy, in which several men from Company E were mortally wounded. In this engagement Mr. Porter was wounded in the left hand and in the shoulder by a bullet, but his wounds were not so severe as to prevent him from keeping up with the regiment until the next day, when his wounds were dressed and he was sent to Fairfax Seminary Hospital. He soon recovered sufficiently to be sent home on a furlough, but on his return was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps. Not wishing to join this organization he asked to be allowed to remain where he was until he could be transferred to Vermont. In about a month the surgeon recommended his discharge, but it was disapproved and he was then transferred to the Eighty-sixth Company, Veteran Reserve Corps, Second Battalion, and did duty during the remainder of his term of service at Augur Hospital and Fairfax Seminary Hospital. On the 3d day of October, 1864, he was discharged from the service, having served a little over two years.

1871. **Jonathan Smith:** Enlisted Nov. 1, 1861, in Company E, Sixth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers; discharged Nov. 20, 1862, in Baltimore, Md., by reason of disability. He served through Burnside's campaign in North Carolina, in 1862, and in Pope's campaign and a portion of McClellan's campaign, in Maryland, in the summer and early fall of the same year; reenlisted in Company E, First New Hampshire Cavalry, Aug. 16, 1864; was appointed sergeant and discharged at Concord, N. H., with the regiment July 15, 1865, by reason of the close of the war. He never fully recovered from the hardships and exposures incurred in the service.

1871. **Henry Davis Wyatt:** Enlisted Sept. 15, 1862, in Company B, Fifteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers; commissioned as lieutenant Nov. 3, 1862; discharged Aug. 13, 1863, by expiration of term of service. The regiment served in the Department of the Gulf under General Banks, and was in the siege of Port Hudson from May 27 to July 9, 1863. Mr. Wyatt re-entered the service as assistant surgeon of the First United States Colored Heavy Artillery May 8, 1865, and was mustered out as of the same rank March 31, 1866. This regiment was organized at Knoxville, Tenn., and was in the battle of Decatur, Ala.

1871. **Frederick Hutchins,** D.M.C.: Served forty days in April and May, 1864, as second sergeant of a company of rangers operating against the Indians in Humboldt County, Nev. In March, 1865, was appointed first lieutenant in Company E, Nevada Cavalry, United States Volunteers, and served until October 29 of the same year. During this time he commanded a mixed company of cavalry and infantry.

1872. **Henry Dutton Pierce:** Enlisted Aug. 19, 1864, as a private in Company G, Seventh Regiment, Vermont Volunteers; mustered out July 14, 1865. At the time of his enlistment the regiment was home from the Department of the Gulf on veteran furlough, and he was one of a large number of recruits who joined the regiment at that time. On the expiration of its veteran furlough, the Seventh was ordered back to New Orleans, where it was stationed until February, 1865, when it was ordered to Mobile Point to take part in the siege of Mobile. It was attached to the Thirteenth Corps commanded by Gen. Gordon Grainger, the commander of the department being Gen. E. R. S. Canby. The Seventh took a prominent part in the siege of Spanish Fort — the strongest outlying fortification in the approach to Mobile on its eastern side. The siege lasted thirteen

days. Several of the officers and men of the Seventh Vermont were specially mentioned for gallantry. The regiment participated in all the subsequent operations and skirmishes of the campaign in and around Mobile. On the surrender of Gen. Richard Taylor's army the Seventh Vermont was ordered to Clarksville, Tex., as a part of the "army of observation." On the 14th of July, 130 one-year recruits were mustered out of service, Mr. Pierce being among them.

1872. Willard Clough Kempton, D.M.C.: Enlisted Sept. 11, 1862, in the Fifteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers; was appointed hospital steward of the same. The regiment was in Banks's expedition in the Department of the Gulf, and mustered out of service Aug. 13, 1863. Dr. Kempton was afterwards commissioned assistant surgeon Seventh Regiment United States Colored Heavy Artillery Oct. 24, 1864, and again as assistant surgeon Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers Aug. 26, 1865; afterwards appointed acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army, and was medical officer in charge of the post at Lynchburg, Va. Died Dec. 21, 1895.

1872. Daniel Webster Lovejoy: D.M.C.: Enlisted as a private in Company A, Sixteenth Vermont Volunteers, for nine months. This regiment was in the Second Vermont Brigade, which was commanded by Gen. George J. Stannard. The regiment was commanded by Col. W. G. Veazey (Dart. Coll., 1859), and was engaged in the battles of Gettysburg in repelling the charge of Pickett's division on the Union lines on the third day of the battle. The regiment was mustered out of service in August, 1863. In September, 1864, Mr. Lovejoy enlisted as a private in the Ninth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, and remained during the war. Died July 18, 1880.

1872. Charles Byron Nichols, D.M.C.: Was appointed acting third assistant engineer U. S. Navy Sept. 30, 1864; served on U. S. S. "A. D. Vance" and "Shenandoah"; discharged April 28, 1869.

1872. David Roscoe Steere, D.M.C.: Enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Feb. 4, 1865, and was mustered out Jan. 20, 1866, at Savannah, Ga. The regiment was on duty in Georgia during its term of service, and was frequently engaged in skirmishes and expeditions until the close of the war.

1873. Albert Shaw Herrick, D.M.C.: Enlisted in Company B, Thirty-second Regiment Maine Volunteers, Feb. 29, 1864; transferred by special order of War Department to Company B, Thirty-first Regiment of Maine Volunteers, Dec. 1, 1864; mustered out June 12, 1865. Died June 5, 1882.

1873. Amos Messer Jackson, D.M.C.: Enlisted as a private in Company F, Twenty-fourth Regiment Maine Volunteers, August, 1862; promoted second lieutenant Sept. 16, 1862; afterwards promoted to first lieutenant, and detailed to the Signal Corps in November, 1862, and ordered to the Department of the Gulf, in the Banks expedition; commissioned second lieutenant in the Signal Corps, U. S. Army, March 3, 1863; served in the Signal Corps, in the field, till December, 1864, taking part in the campaigns of Port Hudson, Western Louisiana, and Texas; commissioned major of the Tenth United States Colored Heavy Artillery in December, 1864; was provost-marshal of New Orleans from July, 1865, to June, 1866; was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for faithful and meritorious services throughout the war; was mustered out of service Feb. 22, 1867.

1873. Roswell Carleton Jenne, D.M.C.: Enlisted Oct. 9, 1861, in Company B, Sixth Regiment Ver-

mont Volunteers; discharged for disability Oct. 24, 1862. He enlisted again Sept. 15, 1863, in Company I, Seventeenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers. Wounded and taken prisoner Sept. 30, 1864; paroled Oct. 8, 1864; wounded April 2, 1865; discharged Oct. 13, 1865.

The Sixth Vermont was commanded during Mr. Jenne's connection with it by Col. Nathan Lord, Dartmouth Medical College, 1851. The Seventeenth Vermont was attached to the Ninth Army Corps and had a brief and bloody history, placing the name of a battlefield on its colors for every month of its service, and was under almost constant fire until Richmond fell.

At the battle styled "Poplar Grove Church," Sept. 30, 1864, the regiment was hotly engaged, losing both Lieutenant-Colonel Cumings and Major Eaton. It was in this engagement that Corporal Jenne was wounded and taken prisoner.

At the final attack on the Rebel lines at Petersburg, April 2, 1865, Griffin's brigade of the Ninth Army Corps led an assault on Fort Mahone, and the Seventeenth Vermont was in the front line suffering great losses, but carried over half a mile of the enemy's picket line and captured 249 prisoners. In this assault Corporal Jenne was again wounded. Died April 14, 1894.

1873. Smith Herbert Wade, D.M.C.: Enlisted March 25, 1865, in Company A, Fifth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, for one year; mustered out July 15, 1865, by reason of the close of the war. Died July 25, 1888.

1873. Eugene Wason, D.M.C.: Enlisted Aug. 29, 1864, in Company D, Eighteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, as a musician, having been rejected in 1861, and subsequently six times, being under sixteen years of age. Was assigned to the Engineer Corps and served at various points on the Petersburg and Richmond fronts. In the spring of 1865 was transferred to First Division Ninth Army Corps, and remained with it until the close of the war.

1874. Richard D. McGraw, D.M.C.: Was a second lieutenant, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteers, but no record of his service has been obtainable. Died Feb. 17, 1886.

1875. Locero Jackson Gibbs, D.M.C.: Enlisted Oct. 8, 1861, Company B, Eleventh Maine Volunteers, at the age of seventeen; discharged for disability at Washington, D. C., May 12, 1862; re-enlisted Aug. 24, 1862, in the Eighth Regiment Maine Volunteers, which was then serving at Port Royal, S. C., and continued on duty in that department at Folly Island and Hilton Head until the spring of 1865, when it was ordered to join the Department of the James under General Butler. The regiment took part in the battle of Drury's Bluff and in the different engagements along the Bermuda Hundred front in the advance on Richmond. On the 4th of June Mr. Gibbs was severely wounded, and was in the hospital for the following six months. After his return to the regiment, participated in the fighting which resulted in the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond and the surrender of General Lee. Mustered out as sergeant at Richmond, Va., Oct. 30, 1865, by reason of expiration of term of service.

1876. Frederick James Harmon, D.M.C.: Enlisted as a private in Company D, Ninth Regiment Maine Volunteers, Sept. 29, 1864; served in the Department of North Carolina till July 13, 1865, when the regiment was mustered out by order of the War Department. Died Aug. 13, 1883.

1876. Solomon Walker Young, D.M.C.: Enlisted Aug. 16, 1862, in Company B, Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers. Died Jan. 30, 1890, at Pittsfield, N. H.

1877. Edward Charles Carrigan: Enlisted as a drummer boy in Company K, Eleventh Regiment Vermont Volunteers (First Vermont Heavy Artillery), Dec. 3, 1863. Wounded June 1, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 25, 1865. Carrigan was a lad of only thirteen when he enlisted, but did full duty during his term of service. The regiment served in the forts around Washington until May, 1864, when it was ordered to the front and became a part of the Vermont Brigade. Died Nov. 8, 1888.

1877. Joseph Foster Land, D.M.C.: Was commissioned first lieutenant Company G, Twentieth Regiment Maine Volunteers, Aug. 9, 1862; promoted to captain Company H, Jan. 12, 1863; brevetted major March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war; mustered out June 4, 1865. Major Land was in the following engagements: Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, where his regiment occupied the extreme left of the line on Little Round Top, July 2, and participated in the severest engagements of that day, suffering great losses. Major Land was also in engagements at Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, siege of Petersburg, and Weldon Railroad.

1878. Calvin Brewer Anderson: D.M.C.: Enlisted Nov. 20, 1861, in Company F, First Regiment Vermont Cavalry; was taken prisoner May 24, 1862, while the regiment was serving under General Banks in the Shenandoah Valley; paroled Sept. 13, 1862; discharged for disability Nov. 28, 1862.

1878. Isaac Warren Starbird: D.M.C.: Was mustered into the United States service as captain of Company F, Nineteenth Maine Infantry Volunteers, Aug. 25, 1862, and was assigned to the Second Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. Was engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. He had charge of a section of the skirmish line which received the advance of Pickett's division in its charge on the third day at Gettysburg, and was wounded but did not leave the field till the battle was over. Was in the movement that checked Lee's attempt to reach Washington in October, 1863; also in the later movement to the Rapidan. In April, 1864, he was appointed brigade inspector of Mott's brigade, Fourth Division, Second Corps, and participated in all the battles of the campaign, viz.: Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and the movement to Petersburg. Was promoted to be major of his regiment Aug. 16, 1864, and commanded it in the battle of Hatcher's Run in October. In this battle his regiment won great credit for coolness and gallantry. Commissioned lieutenant-colonel November 3, and colonel, Nov. 11, 1864. He was a strict disciplinarian, and the command was noted for its soldierly bearing. Colonel Starbird commanded his regiment in the final battles at Petersburg and in the pursuit of Lee. Was prominently engaged in the battle of High Bridge on the Appomattox River. The regiment was ordered to prevent the enemy from destroying the carriage bridge, the only means of crossing the river. It was found to be on fire, but the flames were extinguished, and the bridge saved. The enemy sent a brigade to retake it, but the regiment stubbornly resisted the attack and held possession of it till reinforcements arrived. In this battle Colonel Starbird was severely wounded and fell from his horse unconscious. For gallantry in this action he was brevetted brigadier-general. He carries in his body to this day the nearly fatal bullet. After the war, while in the customs service, he studied medicine, and graduated from Dartmouth Medical College Oct. 30, 1877.

1880. Daniel Waterhouse Niles, D.M.C.: Enlisted 9th day of August, 1864, in the Nineteenth Unattached Massachusetts Volunteers, which was on duty at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor; discharged on the 16th day of November, 1864, by reason of expiration of service. Died July 17, 1890, at Worcester, Mass.

1880. Daniel Putnam Haynes, C.S.D.: Enlisted Sept. 3, 1864, in Company D, First Vermont Cavalry, for one year. Mustered out June 21, 1865. At the time Mr. Haynes joined the regiment it was a part of Custer's division in Sheridan's command. Mr. Haynes participated in the battles of Cedar Creek, Brown's Gap, Five Forks, besides some minor engagements. Died May 24, 1903.

1881. Milo Blodgett, D.M.C.: Enlisted Sept. 21, 1862, in Company G, Fifteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, and was mustered out Aug. 5, 1863, by reason of expiration of term of service. The Fifteenth Vermont was attached to the Second Vermont Brigade, and was commanded by Colonel Redfield Proctor, Dartmouth College, 1851.

1881. John Wesley Merrill, D.M.C.: Enlisted Aug. 22, 1861, Company D, Seventh Regiment Maine Volunteers. Promoted to be corporal. Discharged May 8, 1862, on account of disability. Died Jan. 14, 1884.

1884. Seth Newton Eastman, D.M.C.: Enlisted Sept. 26, 1861, in Company B, Sixth Regiment Vermont Volunteers. The regiment belonged to the Old Vermont Brigade, and was commanded, when mustered into the service, by Col. Nathan Lord, Jr., Dartmouth College, 1851, a son of Nathan Lord, then president of Dartmouth College. At the battle of Savage Station, June 29, 1862, Mr. Eastman was captured, paroled September 13, and mustered out Oct. 28, 1864.

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